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AGRICULTURE.

FARM WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

As this is the shortest month of the twelve, not a day should be lost—not a single day, for it can never be found again. Why should any of the sons of Adam lose a day? Addison well says, "Our very first step out of business is into vice or folly."

Let us not be misunderstood. We would not see the poor man always delving and finding no time for relaxation; nor the rich man always scraping together and hoarding up his treasures. We would not compel the young to labor fifteen hours each day, nor the old to be constantly confined to one single occupation. We would not prohibit any proper relaxation or amusement to any class.

But idleness—sheer idleness—is to be avoided as a pestilence. A lounging loafer is too lazy to converse on any subject requiring thought. He is too lazy to learn how to read; and when he knows how he is too lazy to practice reading.

The aversion to make suitable efforts, so natural to many people, may be overcome by strong resolution. Youth should avoid by all means the contraction of a habit of idleness. Some boys and girls are too lazy to play, and their limbs grow deformed for want of motion. He who labors to-day is more able to labor to-morrow, than he who has rested forty-eight hours in bed.

The days are now sensibly longer than they have been, and the sun is getting back from his southern tour. He is high enough now to force off the cont of the wood-cutter, and of him who handles the flail. These operations are better calculated to open the pores of the body than any of the prescriptions of Galen; and diseases seldom haunt the industrious worker so long as he is governed by prudence.

For sport, now yoke up the well-mated steers, and train them in the way they should go. Use a small birch with twigs, instead of a whip, or a goad; yet if you are skilful you will have but little use for either. After being yoked two or three times in the stable they may be yoked in the yard. Use them to eat soft nubs of corn, potatoes, or apples, out of your hand, and you will have no trouble in bringing them under the yoke. One lad may be feeding the off steer from his hand, while the other is putting on the yoke and bringing the nigh one up, where he may partake of the same lunch with his mate.

There is no kind of need of running and chasing young steers around the yard in order to catch them. Gentleness, kindness, will be more sure to win them than a certain portion of the human race, because they have not been corrupted by improper education. It is not a good practice to leave them yoked in a yard with other cattle—nor in an empty yard, till they have become so used to the yoke as not to *start* to turn it wrong side up.

In cold days cows in milk should be put into the barn before sunset, and long enough to be fed before they are milked. Let them have a clean place to lie down, and for this purpose let their excrements drop on a platform that lies three or four inches lower than their hind feet.

Save all the manure that can be saved by having it mixed with absorbent matter of some kind or other. In such a winter as this, if your barn is in a warm place you can mix loam daily with the manure that may be wheeled out in a barrow from the stalls. In this way the liquid matter is preserved.

If the wood pile is finished and you feel the necessity of daily action, break ground and cart or wheel earth from the highland to cover the low bogs which now produce nothing. Many such spots are now frozen enough to bear up a team; and yet the high-land earth is not frozen so deep as to make it difficult to break through the frost.

The best mode of making deposites on lands that are to be converted to English mowing, is, to drop a full load in a place, and not spread it till August. It will then cover up the wild growth and turn it immediately to manure and aid the top dressing that is to be applied at the time of sowing the grass seed.

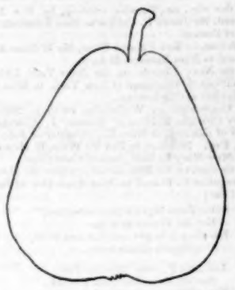
If you are to top dress low lands that are already in grass, a better way is to spread directly from the cart or the sled; for if the dressing is laid in heaps they cannot be spread so early in the spring as it is desirable to have them on account of the frost in the heaps.

Cattle must not be trusted wholly to boys. They should be fed often and not with large quantities at a time. They want variety of food, and a supply of water that is clear of ice. Cut feed is better than uncut for all kinds of stock. If any of the hay is poor it can be enriched by a sprinkling of meal in the trough. Cows in milk need not be fed on pure English hay through the winter. Nor is coarse meadow hay sufficient for them. A mixture of English and meadow together is good; and this is readily effected when both are cut up.

Your flat turnips are now used up, and you must resort to other roots if you have them; or cabbage leaves will answer to keep up the milk. But if you have nothing of this kind you will need to wet your cut hay or other fodder and mix more meal with it.

In regard to feeding late in the evening, there is some difference of opinion among farmers. Some are pretty positive that it is a work of supererrogation to wake up cattle at nine or ten at night and urge them to eat. What is the general practice? For ourselves we have done going to the barn late in the evening to feed cattle that have not been worked, and that have had the whole day to themselves to eat and drink.

Parents should visit the common schools, encourage their children, and show that they take some interest in the education of youth. A shrewd parent, though unlettered, may make many pertinent inquiries. A friend tells us he visited a country school, a few days since, and was invited to put some questions to the scholars. He asked one of them to name the year when our Independance was declared. The scholar hesitated and looked up inquiringly to his master. The master answered correctly, *after finding it in his book!*



THE WHITE DOYENNE, OR ST. MICHAEL PEAR.

This is very generally acknowledged to be the richest pear that has ever been cultivated in America. Some gardeners give a preference to the *Sekel*, the smallest pear that has been propagated by budding, but the St. Michael is our own favorite, and we hope to find yet that it is not too old to bear fruit.

In many districts in New England, the Doyenne has proved unthrifty in some former years. The fruit in many instances has cracked, or blasted on the trees; and the skin has turned rusty. Yet this kind of fruit seems to flourish now in the new lands of New York as well as it ever did in New England.

For the last half dozen years, those pears have made a better appearance here, and we hope the doctrine, broached by the celebrated Mr. Knight, need not to be applied to this rich variety of pear. We are strongly impressed that it will not be possible to continue *the same fruit* to the end of time; and if we can preserve it but for one century longer it will be better than nothing.

By repeatedly setting the buds into new pear stocks of all kinds, the original fruit must be tinctured in some degree by these *immigrants;* and we cannot expect to find the *identical* fruit without identical parents. The scion or bud bearing the leaf, and gathering most of what is gathered from the atmosphere, governs, mainly, and gives the tone to the fruit. But, as all agree, the soil itself has some influence on the fruit. If so, *it is through the stock and roots*, not through the leaf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EARLY PLANTED POTATOES ESCAPING ROT.

MR. EDITOR,—The wit and science of this and other countries have been taxed, and yet failed of showing the cause of the potato disease. I have read with interest all that has been written in your valuable paper, and many others in relation to this subject. And although no one has arrived at a certain cure, I am not disposed to give up the potato crop. Early planting and early digging, so far as my observation and experience go, have proved the best security.

I have a brother-in-law who has been deranged for about forty years, and although liberally educated makes no use of science, and is not controlled by that or reason. Yet he has succeeded better than any one else within my knowledge with the crop of potatoes, having never had a diseased one. For many years he has cultivated a small plat of ground according to his own notion. He raised all kinds of vegetables, but principally potatoes. When the ground is open so that enough of the earth can be moved to cover his potatoes, he plants them. Many times he has laid his potatoes upon the frost because he must plant in April. His ground, of course, is ploughed in autumn. He has never failed of digging in August, and sometimes in July, and carries them into the cellar. He generally raises about twenty bushels, and they are stowed in a bin about six feet square, and never moved until he wishes to plant.

Now I have planted by the side of his, but not until I considered the ground in order suitable for planting; and I have not dug them as early and have always failed of having sound potatoes since the disease first prevailed. The last season I planted a few chenangoes and pink eyes the twenty-second day of April, and gathered them into the cellar August the twenty-eighth, sound and good, and they are good yet. Not a diseased potato has been discovered. Of these, I had forty bushels stowed close in one heap. September the twenty-first, I dug the remainder of my crop of potatoes which were planted May twenty eighth, consisting of long reds and Carters, appearing perfectly healthy and were fine for the table. But in eight days they became so diseased I was obliged to carry them out of the cellar. I had also a small patch of lady fingers dug at the same time, but planted earlier. A part of these were diseased. In examining a hill containing some that were fair and sound and others much diseased, I observed the sound potatoes connected to a dead vine and the unsound ones to a green vine. Upon farther observation I found a dead vine or top a sure indication of sound potatoes, and a green vine as sure of diseased ones. I separated a few from the dead vines and they are good yet. But all those from green vines are long since spoiled by the rot. I find by inquiry in my neighborhood, that the potatoes that were ripe by the first of August are keeping well, while those that were green at that time are spoiling or spoiled. Does the disease on the potatoes commence at a time earlier or later as the season opens in the spring? or is there no reference to that?

DISEASES IN CATTLE.

Diseases among cattle have been pretty generally treated upon, but there is one I do not recollect to have seen noticed. I have a disorder prevailing among my cattle which is not very uncommon, probably considered of little consequence. But it appears in a worse form among my cattle than I have ever seen it before. Some call it the scurvy, others the leprosy. It generally commences around the eyes, taking off the hair, showing a whitish, rough, hard scurf. Among my cattle it has come out in spots like a ring-worm all over the head and neck and ears, apparently itching badly and producing a very unsightly appearance, and cannot be otherwise than injurious. Can you tell me what will prevent or cure it?

Very respectfully yours, &c.
OTIS BRIGHAM.

Westborough, Jan. 17th, 1848.

☞ We feel much interested in this communication; for though none may yet know the causes of the rot in potatoes, we may yet find how we may escape the evil consequences.

Our readers will recollect a *supposition* of our own that some poisonous insect may possibly be the cause of the whole trouble. We have seen no facts from any quarter inconsistent with this *supposition*. If insects are the cause they may well be *supposed* to operate in the latter part of the season rather than at an earlier day. Flies seldom trouble cattle till July.

But if a foul atmosphere is the cause—if atmospheric influence causes this rot, it would be as likely to affect the vines in June as in July or August.

We have had evidence from many quarters that early planting is more lucky than late planting. This was particularly the case last summer, when the early planted and the early dug potatoes were uniformly best.

Our correspondents will oblige us by letting us know more of the *scurvy* or *leprosy* spoken of by Mr. Brigham. Among our own stock we have not noticed any such malady. [Editor.

SMALL FARMS AND GOOD FARMERS.

MR. EDITOR,—Dear Sir: I send enclosed Two Dollars for last year's pay for the Ploughman. I like your paper well, but, I want to hear more from those who have made poor farms good without much outlay, that is, made the farm good from what was on the farm of itself with the labor of their own hands. This I know is a slow and hard way, but it has been done, and it is important we should hear and read more about it. I have made some improvement in my land by digging rocks, making manure, setting fruit trees, and other work, and if I ever make my farm a subject worthy of a communication, you shall hear from me.

Yours Respectfully,
GEORGE W. HARTWELL.

Clappville, Jan. 17th, 1848.

☞ We think we have never given much cause to our readers to think we favor large plantations and great outlays rather than an economical mode that will repay the cost. Give us a host of farmers who do their own work, and who know how to do it. Farmers who bring up all their children to industry and to economical habits.

Any one may *expend* money on a farm, but it requires some skill to obtain a remunerating balance. [Editor.

GOOD NEW ENGLAND HOGS.

MR. EDITOR.—Dear Sir: I would not ask you to publish a pig story, but there is a family of the race with which perhaps some of your readers, especially at this end of the State, may be benefitted by a better acquaintance. Mr. Paoli Lathrop of South Hadley has the pure Mackey breed, and to him I am indebted for the following experiment and its results.

I slaughtered last week three hogs whose aggregate weight was 1457 pounds—(viz. one 410 pounds, which littered in August and her growth was thereby retarded)—468 and 579. One of the litter which I sold to my neighbor when a shoat, was killed in December and weighed 450. These pigs were a cross of the Mackey with a native breed, which could rarely be brought to weigh four hundred, and were all sows. They were put at fattening in October and when killed were about seventeen months old, and were still fast gaining flesh. No merit is due to me for I took far less pains than usual in fatting them. I have no pride of preeminence in skill, but only wish to say to brother farmers, you lose nothing by consulting the principles of nature in propagating and rearing domestic stock, although it may cost you a little to begin.

Sir, yours for the profession and faculty.
H. K. STARKWEATHER.

Northampton, Jan. 15, 1848.

☞ When it is generally known that some hogs are fattened at half the expense which is required for others, people may think it an object to select the best breeds. The *quality* of the pork too is to be considered. There is more difference in pork than in beef as to sweetness and a tender fibre. No country has better pork than New England. [Editor.

MILKING STOOLS.

MR. EDITOR.—Dear Sir: I very much admire your disposition for encouraging improvements in the various agricultural and mechanic arts, &c., &c., to which the columns of your most excellent paper, have contributed no small share; even small improvements, you do not disdain to notice. I observed, in your paper, of the 15th of January, 1848, a description of a milking box, by the "Cow Milker", and your "Amendment" to the same. With your leave, I will offer an amendment to your amendment. Take a piece of thin board 2 feet 5 in. long, 11 in. wide, (it may be made some narrower near the middle,) nail on a narrow strip of 1 1 2 inch board across each end for the support of the legs, which should be at the end, upon which you sit; 9 1-2 inches long coming through to the top of the board, making the stool 9 1-2 high at that end—and at the other end 5 1-2 to the top and a little cleat across on the top of the board, to keep the pail from slipping off the end. Then, to make it easy to sit upon, take another piece of board of the width of the other 12 1-2 inches long, and nail it on to the end, raising the lower end 3 1-2 inches by putting a strip of board under it for its support. Then, bore two holes through the whole, as near the end as will answer, into which insert the two ends of a bow, such as is used for tying up cattle, and that will answer to carry it about with. Sit it slanting back a little. It will be well to have it as light as possible.

Respectfully your friend and patron.
W. E.

Auburn, 20th Jan, 1848.

☞ From the above and a former communication on this subject, our milkers may take a hint and improve much upon former customs. There is no kind of need of setting a pail down in the dirt, while it is filling with milk. It is a dirty practice, and all who have to clean the milk vessels will agree with us. [Editor.

SNUFF FOR LICE ON CATTLE.

MR. EDITOR,—Dear Sir: I take the liberty to inquire through your valuable paper, whether human urine is beneficial to hogs or horses as some of our goodly farmers are of the opinion that it is; and they daily use it. I merely ask for information, as I have never heard any one talk or write upon the subject. I also would like to know a preventive against lice on cattle.

Yours truly, S. T.

Littleton, Jan. 17th, 1848.

☞ We have not known that urine has been given to hogs or to horses unless as a medicine.

Lice on cattle are killed in various ways. Snuff is the best article that we have ever tried, and there is no danger in its application. Ashes sifted on their backs will kill lice. So will sand; but sand causes them to stick too much. Lamp oil and all matters of an oily nature are destructive to lice. [Editor.

DEATH OF HORSES. Within a few weeks past, Mr. Thomas Craige, whose stable is located in an alley running south of Race street near Broad, has lost six valuable horses, in a very singular manner. Adjoining the stable of Mr. C. is another, occupied by Mr. Ramage, which latter it appears, has been long infested with rats. In order to destroy these troublesome customers, poison has been used in various parts of the building; it was only when the seventh horse of Mr. C. sickened and died, that the cause of their death divulged itself—the infusion of the poison, by the rats, into the feed of the poor animals. [Pa. Inquirer.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST. The late Dr Farques, of Quebec, left to the corporation of that city, $24,000, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining an asylum for the poor of Quebec, and to supply them with work; it is to be named, "The Farques Asylum."

[From Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society for 1847.]

AN ESSAY ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY.

BY DAVID CHOATE.

Although Cranberries have grown upon the wild vines in Barnstable County so long, that, in the language of the law, the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the *cultivation* of this delicious fruit opens a *new field* of enterprise to the Agriculturist. The names, it is true, of a few individuals in Dennis and Yarmouth, who are said to have paid attention to the subject some twenty years ago, are given in the Agricultural papers; but probably the number was small indeed. The early volumes of the New England Farmer, even when conducted by the far reaching Fessenden, appear to be silent upon the subject. The word Cranberry, whether relating to the cultivated or wild kind, does not occur in Varlo's Husbandry, published in 1785, nor in Deane's New England Farmer, in 1795; neither is it to be found in Nicholson's Farmer's Assistant, a valuable work published as late as 1820. Other acids were substituted for the table, and Cranberries have not unfrequently been a drug in the market at a dollar or even fifty cents a bushel. Indeed, of so little consequence is the culture of this fruit, considered ever since, that town Assessors, in reporting full statements of fruits and other esculent vegetables, agreeably to an order of the Legislature, though they can sometimes find room for even the diminutive and short "whortleberry," and are known actually to have returned "ten pounds of hops," as indication of the industry of the town, find no room for Cranberries; and it does not appear from the returns that more than 125 bushels have been grown in the entire Commonwealth. And this withholding of information on the part of those who are able to furnish it, presents not a greater obstacle in furnishing out a chapter on the subject, than the singular *conflict* of opinion among those who do speak and write. Let any one sit down to the purpose of preparing himself to cultivate Cranberries, especially upon high land, shaping his plans according to the newspaper articles upon the subject, as they have appeared for a few years past, and he will probably find the whole subject appearing much as Dr. Johnson found the English language, when he took his first survey of it, "copious without order, and energetic without rules." Choice is to be made out of "boundless variety," and errors are to be detected without any settled test. If any action of our County Society shall prove effectual in eliciting information, positive, definite, reliable information in relation to it, it will render an essential service.

That it would be for the interest of our farmers, who have low or meadow land capable of being flowed occasionally with water, to cultivate cranberries, cannot admit of a doubt; because in such situations, even under an administration of "slovenly neglect," they often yield in abundance. It may be, indeed, that the demand at present, is not urgent. It may be that they are sometimes hawked about the country at one dollar a bushel. And what if it sometimes is so? An *increase of the supply will increase the demand*, even at an augmentation of the price. Hitherto, apples have filled a large share of the department which rightfully belongs to the cranberry, because in the country, every family has, or may easily have an orchard or at least a tree; while few, even now, for a moment entertain the idea that the delicious fruit of which we are speaking, can be grown upon any land fit for an orchard, in far less time than an apple tree possibly can, with the great advantage of being subject to no borer, canker worm, or caterpillar. For these reasons it is, that cranberries are not usually found upon the list of family articles which *must be had*: and accordingly they may have often been offered, without finding sale.

Is the Cranberry capable of being transferred from low, wet land, to that which is high and dry?

And would it be a profitable crop upon high land?

These are questions which it is proposed to consider at some length. And as regards the first inquiry, before noticing experiments recently made, and which may succeed or may finally fail, it may be well to ascertain what opinions have been entertained among the learned on subjects analagous to this. Have any theories ever been advanced among scientific men, irrespective of this question, which would *make it probable* that any vegetable could be subjected to a transition so violent as that from wet to dry, and not only survive it, but triumph over it? This is material, because many minds, believing it subversive of nature's laws, calmly conclude that the few cases of supposed success are accidental, out of course, and upon the regular recurrence of which no one could calculate with the slightest safety.

[Here the manuscript contains quotations at considerable length from various authorities to prove, which they do successfully, that many trees and other plants which naturally grow only in wet and peaty soils, have been successfully cultivated on high and even dry grounds, and both the quality and productiveness thereby improved, and the inference legitimately drawn therefrom is, that there is nothing impossible—nay nothidg improbable in the supposed fact, previous to any experiments, that the cranberry may be removed to upland soils and there grow luxuriantly, bearing more abundantly fruit of more excellent quality.]

These quotations are from Turner's Letters on Sacred History, pages 91, 95, and 157; J. Smith's Introduction to Botany, page 35; Dr. Walker; the London Encyclopædia, article on Gardening; Dr. Underhill, Patent Office Reports, 1845, page 431; which on account of their length, and the usual quantity of matter for the pamphlet, are by the consent of the author omitted.

The Albany Cultivator, vol. 9, page 93, informs us, on the authority of London, that Sir Joseph Banks, who obtained the cranberry from America, raised on a square of eighteen feet, three and a half bushels, equal to 460 bushels to the acre; and the Boston Cultivator informs us, that it was in the *garden* of Sir Joseph that the berries grew. Nothing is said of the use of water. The inference is as fair that it was not used as that it was.

Mr. Cole, of the Boston Cultivator, April 5, 1845, remarks as follows: "We have seen cranberries flourish well on land that was sufficiently dry to produce good potatoes; the soil a black loam."

In the Cultivator of Sept. 13, 1845, Mr. Cole observes: "As we have had so many inquiries on the cultivation of the cranberry, and as they usually grow in wet ground, we lately noticed particularly a spot that was remarkable for an abundance of excellent fruit, by the side of a piece of water, which was on good tillage land. On examining the soil, we found that it was a dark sandy loam, and we are informed that beneath a few inches of the dark loam, was a white sand."

The Patent Office Report, for 1845, pp. 430 and 431, contains a discussion in the New York Farmer's Club, during which Gen. Chandler presented cranberry plants "with their great crop of fruit, &c.," raised by Mr. Sullivan Bates, of Bellingham, Mass. He stated that "it was produced by his new method, *transplanting from low grounds to high*. "His success," said Gen. C., "was complete; *he gathered from one acre about four hundred bushels of cranberries in one season.*" The Chairman spoke of an experiment of his own. He said he "took from swamps on Gen. Johnson's place, some cranberry plants, and planted them on ground *eighty or a hundred feet above the swamp; they thrived, and the fruit was so close together, that one could hardly put the finger, without touching the cranberries.*" He afterwards remarked that the soil was loamy and that he "watered them well." It does not appear whether he tried any without watering, but bunch of "not losing ten out of the one hundred and fifty plants." It will be interesting to know the fact, that in the experiment made by Capt. Low, of Essex, although he set out near thirteen hundred plants, (on soils,) yet without any artificial watering, he lost not one.

Thus much for the published accounts that have come to hand. An intelligent gentleman from South Hadley, Mr. Ripley, states orally, that for ten years (the time of his residence in that town) he has been familiar with a spot of cranberries, growing upon a dry, hungry knoll of sandy loam, bearing plentifully every other year, and some every year. He remarked that when the soil had been a little broken, the runners were more vigorous and in better bearing than when the sward was firm. Mr. R. also states that Mr. Robert Brainard, of the same town, transplanted cranberry sods from the meadow into his tillage land in June last, (1847) and they have already produced the full grown cranberry. He is so gratified and surprised at this result, that he intends to enlarge his lot without delay. As evidence of the nature of the soil, Mr. Ripley states that Indian corn was growing in the same field, and potatoes directly along side." [Remainder next week.

ON CRANBERRIES.

The Committee on the subject of Cranberries offer the following, REPORT:

There is but one claimant for the Society's premium offered, for the best conducted experiment in the culture of the cranberry.

Probably the object of the Trustees in appointing a committee on this subject, was chiefly to obtain and diffuse information, in relation to this new department of Agricultural research. It was not to have been expected, perhaps, that the claimants would be numerous, when it is recollected that generally, farmers are not among those much given to change. It ought not to be so, but when an enterprise is new, however plenteous the harvest is likely to be, the laborers are apt for a time, to be few. And so indeed have the committee found it. In the month of August, the chairman wrote to each member of the committee, (Messrs. Nichols of Danvers, Haskell of Rockport, Northend of Byfield, and Dole of Georgetown,) requesting them to collect information in relation to the subject and forward it previous to the twentieth of September. The fact that answers were received from only one of these gentlemen, known to takean interest in Agricultural improvement, from gentlemen favorably located too for obtaining information, goes to confirm the belief that as yet, very little attention has been bestowed upon the cultivation of this delicious fruit in the county of Essex. A specimen of cranberries was exhibited at the show in Lynn, raised by Abel Burnham of Essex, upon sixty four rods of high land. As his experiment however was not entered for premium, probably no member of the committee has seen it.

The experiment of Capt. Winthrop Low of Essex, is one of great interest. It establishes the fact, so far as it can be done in one year, that cranberries may be raised in perfection, upon a dry upland soil, without artificial watering or the use of loam. As Capt. Low's statement however, will be published herewith, and as something in the form of an Essay on this interesting subject will be attempted in another place, no further remarks will be necessary in this report than to state briefly, that the soil selected by Capt. Low was, most of it a sandy loam. It was perfect Indian corn land. The soil is porous, and would not retain water even if the ground were level. But it must be remembered, that in no part of the field can the water stand so as to keep the roots *saturated* any considerable time together. A small rill of water indeed passes through the field, but confined to a width not exceeding five feet, and usually not more than one foot.

The running water is within about twenty-eight feet of one side of the field, and from the row of cranberries next to the ditch back to the side of the field the ground rises, on an avarage of the whole distance, twenty-eight inches, being an inch to a foot. Here then, clearly, water would run off freely. On the other side of the ditch, the ground rises six feet and five inches in a distance of one hundred and thirty-two feet, which goes to show that the vines do live and grow without water, at least with so more than is needed for a crop of corn or beans.

The altitudes were carefully taken by the undersigned, with a spirit level attached to an Engineer's Compass, having the telescope and every fixture for accurate levelling.

As evidence of the completely upland nature of the soil, it may be stated that a row of white beans was planted between every two of cranberry vines, and although it has not been a good year for white beans, Capt. Low has harvested nine bushels from the one hundred and twenty rods, a fact, showing also, that the land is not lost to the cultivator even the first year, indeed that the bean crop has defrayed a large part of the expense.

The cranberry vines had put out runners in many cases from three to four feet long, and have all the marks and numbers of health and vigor. Sand was applied to about one half of the hills, but without any apparent advantage whatever. The attention of the committee was called particularly to this fact, because the experiments in Barnstable county seem to have been all made with sand, and it is there thought and declared to be indispensable.

There was no artificial watering. The cranberry sods were taken up, as appears by the statement below, on the 15th of May, and set out on the 16th, 18th and 19th. The undersigned is informed by Asa Lamson Esq., of Salem, that there was in that month (May) but two and seven-eighths inches of rain. It could not have been the presence of water then, that caused every root without a single failure to live, and nearly every one to produce berries.

It should be borne in mind, however, by way of caution, that there has been more wet weather during the last six months, than the average of the previous four years, or indeed any of them. The whole quantity during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October last, is 25 3-4 inches; while during the same months in 1846, there was but 15 7-8 inches; though in 1845 the quantity was as great as this year, wanting 2 1-2 inches.

It should be recollected too, that this is the first year, and what the effect of the winter will be without the *indispensable presence of water*, as the Yarmouth Register would say, remains to be seen. At present, the vines flourish like a green bay tree, and this, perhaps, is enough for the Committee to say. The fact that the roots could be taken dripping from their native meadow bed, on the 15th day of May, put into a cornfield soil, and then with nothing but the rain of Heaven upon them, in five short months to take root downward, and bear fruit upward, is most extraordinary. A specimen of the fruit is with the Committee; and it appears to be as good as the uncultivated fruit of the meadows. The quantity, as will be seen by the statement below, is one bushel and thirteen quarts. The land was carefully measured, by the undersigned, and found to contain 120 rods. It ought to be added here that the field exhibits a case of clean culture; weeds and grass have both yielded to the hoe.

The Committee think that Mr. Low is fairly entitled to the Society's first premium of *fifteen dollars*.

Respectfully submitted.
DAVID CHOATE, Chairman.

Essex, November 10, 1847.

WINTHROP LOW'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Cranberries:

GENTLEMEN,—I offer for premium three quarters of an acre of land, set with cranberry vines. The soil is of a sandy loam. In November, 1846, it was ploughed. One half of the whole quantity was turf ground, the other half had been planted with corn in drills for two years. May 17, 1847, I furrowed the ground with a horse plough in drills, five feet apart one way, two furrows to each drill. On the turf part of the ground, I found it necessary to cut through the turf in order to get a suitable depth for the cranberry sod. In the drills were set 1267 sods, containing the cranberry vines; the average surface of the sod is nine by eleven inches, average thickness four inches; the sods were set four and a half feet apart in the drills, let into the ground with a spade, level with the surface, carefully leveling the whole surface of the ground round the sod with a hoe. I state for the information of others, the labor of setting on the turf part of the ground was more than double, to setting on that part which had been cultivated. I would therefore recommend to plough and cultivate the ground one year before setting.

The whole expense was as follows:

Ploughing,	$2
Cutting and hauling sods from cranberry meadows	6
Setting cranberry vines,	5
Cultivating and hoeing,	4
	$17

In regard to the growth of the vine, they all appear to be alive, and the runners have extended from one inch to three feet in every direction. Oct. 14, gathered from the vines one bushel and thirteen quarts.

Between the cranberry rows I planted the white-bush bean and raised nine bushels.

WINTHROP LOW.

Essex, November 10, 1847.

BEAUTIFUL FENCES. The following is a beautiful mode of making fences, practised in some parts of Scotland. A fertile and well cultivated country, abounding in such fences, must present a picturesque appearance:

"It is a natural living fence, and consists simply of growing and planting for the purpose, trees or shoots of the same species or of the same genus, and causing them to unite by means of the process of grafting by approach or inarching. A fence formed on this principle possesses many advantages over fence-work ordinarily employed, never requiring to be repaired on account of living wood resisting the action of weather, &c."

CORN BINS. Our Deerfield friend mentions a method practised in his town of erecting corn houses with cribs very convenient and safe, and with very little expense. The slats leaving open spaces for drying corn in the ear, exposing the corn in wet weather leave it sometimes liable to injury. The slats and spaces being of the same width a second set to fill the open spaces may be so constructed as to move in and cover those already made; and the movement of opening and shutting may be made with the facility of opening and closing the slats of a blind. [Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

PAUPERISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.—By the abstract of the returns of the overseers of the poor of Massachusetts for the year ending November 1st 1847, prepared by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, it appears that the number of state paupers is 9005; that *the number of State paupers who are foreigners* is 7035!—that the number of paupers from England and Ireland is 6383; that the number of foreign paupers, who have come into the Commonwealth within one year, is 2501; that the proportion of paupers probably made so by intemperance in themselves or others is 8704; that the net amount of expense of supporting and relieving paupers is $347,411 19. Thus it appears that during the year, our pauper list has been increased 2501 by the influx of foreigners. [Transcript.

RAILWAYS. Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, for January, has some valuable papers of railway statistics. One of the tables gives the length and fares on all the railways in the United States. The fares vary from 1.72 cents per mile on the New York and Erie in New York, to 6.5 cents per mile on the Louisa and Gordonsville road in Virginia. The New England roads vary from two to three cents per mile. The editor remarks that it will be found the companies which have adopted the lowest rates pay the largest dividends, an unanswerable argument for low fares. The railroads completed and in use in the United States amount to 5,740 miles, at a first cost of $120,525,937. All this has been effected within 17 years. About $15,000,000 per annum is now expended in Railroad construction.

TRADE ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI. Forty-one steamboats left Galena, last year, for this far away region, laden with merchandize. The exports of lumber from it were valued at the mills at $390,500. This year it is calculated that the in-going and out-coming trade will equal one and a half millions. The lumber mills are on the Wisconsin, the Black, the Chippewa, and the St. Croix rivers. It is on the last that the Boston Company is located, at the head of which is Mr Rantoul. Its secretary is Mr. Cheever, formerly of N. York. Gen. Cushing is a heavy stockholder in it. They have six mills, running 10 saws, and send out lumber annually to the amount of $142,500. On the Wisconsin are 33 mills running 59 saws. On the other tributaries above named 12 mills running 16 saws. All this industry is in the new territory of Minesota.

MECHANIC ARTS.

GUTTA PERCHA.

This substance was first brought under the notice of the Society of Arts in England, in 1843, by Dr. Montgomerie, who obtained specimens of it at Singapore in 1812. The tree from which it is procured is stated by Sir W. J Hooker, to belong to the natural order *Sapotaceæ*. It is found in abundance in many places in the island and in some dense forests at the extremity of the Malayan peninsula. It is also found on the west coast of Borneo, and is called there *Niato*. The tree attains a considerable size, even as large as six feet in diameter. The timber is of little or no value, on account of the loose and open character of its tissue; but it bears a fruit which yields a concrete oil, used for food by the natives. Gutta Percha is contained in the sap, and is procured by felling a magnificent tree of fifty or a hundred years' growth, the bark is stripped off, and a milky juice exudes, which is collected and poured into a trough, formed by the hollow stem of the plantain leaf. On exposure to the air, the juice coagulates. From twenty to thirty pounds is the average produce of one tree. This wasteful process is adopted to a very large extent, as may be conceived from the amount now imported into England, being many hundred tons annually.

This substance is imported under two forms: in thin scraps like clippings of white leather, and in rolls formed by rolling these layers together in a soft state. In the mass it contains various impurities, which must be removed before it is applicable to some uses. It is purified by kneading in hot water, and then appears of a whitish gray color, ductile, soft and plastic.

At and below the temperature of 50°, gutta percha is hard as wood; it is excessively tough, and offers great resistance to an extending power. A ring made from a slip half an inch wide and one-tenth of an inch in thickness, I find will support a weight of one hundred and fifty pounds without breaking. It has a good deal the appearance of horn, with a somewhat fibrous texture. At a temperature a little below the boiling point of water, it becomes soft, and is then easily cut and moulded into all varieties of form. It may be cut while thus soft, and by slight pressure united again as firmly as before.

Several patents have been taken out in England for models of working and applying gutta percha to a vast number of purposes, to all those where caoutchouc has been so long employed, and others. It is manufactured into thread for piece goods, ribbons, paper, and other articles. Hancock's patent is the most comprehensive, who unites it with caoutchouc and another substance called *jintawan*, by which an elastic material results, impervious to and insoluble in water. The hardness and elasticity of the compound are varied by varying the proportions of the components. From this a curious substance is made, which is light, porous and spongy, suitable for stuffing the bottoms of seats, cushions, mattresses, &c. Springs for clocks, clasps, belts and strings are made of it.

By giving it greater hardness, it may be formed into picture-frames, incredibly tough canes, door handles, buttons, combs and flutes, embossed alphabets, and maps for the blind, receiving and retaining a clear sharp impression. It has been proposed to apply it as a stopping for decayed teeth, being perfectly harmless. It can be united with coloring matters, and may then be employed in printing; the colors so printed will probably prove as lasting as the fabrics or materials on which they are impressed.

Several months since, I received a few specimens of this curious substance for examination. It was found to possess so many valuable and useful properties, and to resist the action of water, acids, and many chemical agents so effectually, that I became desirous of obtaining sufficient for the formation of tubes for the conveyance of gasses, for cementing brass caps to jars, and other laboratory purposes. In prosecuting experiments upon the specimens I first received, I arrived at a method of dissolving the gutta percha, and of applying it to any surfaces, without the aid of heat. Since receiving a larger supply of the substance, I have prepared from it a variety of articles—tubes, paper and cloth vessels, wholly impervious to water, sheets as thin as gold-beaters' skin, or as thick as a board, and have had a pair of shoes made from leather prepared with the solution, which are perfectly water-proof, and have been put together without sewing, pegs, or nails. These shoes are pronounced by the maker, stronger than he could make them by the usual method.

Having been called upon to examine the action of the Cochituate water upon materials from which the pipes for its distribution in houses will probably be made, I have subjected the gutta percha to its long continued action. The water has received no impregnation whatever, has acquired neither taste nor smell, and tubes filled with it have not been ruptured by the freezing of the water contained in them. Believing that, could a supply of gutta percha be obtained, it would be preferable to any other material, especially as regards the health of the community, I took measures for obtaining all the information abroad that could be arrived at. The result is, that the supply of gutta percha in England is as yet not equal to the demand. Nearly all the raw article that goes to England has as yet been bought up by one company; but still it is to be had in the usual course of trade. The increasing uses for it and consequent demand, have much raised the price in the past year. The price at late sales was 11d. per lb. to 1s. 3d., according to quality, in the rough lumps in which it is imported from India or China. Little or no tubeing has been made, even experimentally, and none sold up to Dec. 2d. But the price of tube about 3-4ths inch diameter, and of the usual thickness of lead pipe, it was thought would be about 7d. per foot. On the 18th December the company were not much more forward in their ability to supply tubes.

I learn from Washington that several applications for patents for manufacturing gutta percha have been made, but as yet no patents have been issued, although the company in London had sold their rights to parties in the United States.

It may be added, that the solvent I have discovered for gutta percha, is entirely different from ether or spirits of turpentine, in which it has been dissolved in England; that the solution requires no heat, and takes place rapidly, and when applied by means of a brush it dries rapidly, the original properties of the gutta remaining unaltered. With a little of this solution, the stop-cocks could be firmly attached to the tubes, or a leak closed by any person, and the trouble and inconvenience so often experienced where lead pipes are used, would be got entirely rid of.

J. W. WEBSTER.

Labratory, Mass. Med. College, Jan. 24.

[Boston Courier.

OPERATION UPON A MARE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF CHLOROFORM. Mr. Lawson, veterinary surgeon, Mount street, unnerved a mare while under the influence of chloroform with complete success. Two small sponges were soaked in the chloroform and secured in the nostrils with a piece of tape. In about two minutes the mare staggered and fell. The operation was then performed. The mare was in no way secured, and laid perfectly still while the nerve was cut down upon, and with the exception of a slight twitch when the nerve was divided, she did not evince the slightest feeling. The sponges were then removed, and in about six minutes she got up all right. So satisfied has Mr. Lawson been with the result in this instance, that he intends to apply the chloroform in all painful operations.

DISENFECTING AGENT. Copperas (sulphate of iron,) one pound, dissolved in water, say about four gallons, and poured twice or three times into sinks is a complete disinfectant, removing all unpleasant odor, and preventing offensive effluvia when it becomes necessary to clean them. The cost is a mere trifle, copperas selling for four or five cents per pound. The effect is certain. It is recommended in the Albany Cultivator.

TOOTH DISCHAR

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1848.

WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER, EDITOR.

SECOND MEETING OF FARMERS IN THE STATE-HOUSE.

On Tuesday evening the farmer's held another meeting. The subject for discussion was, *The Dignity and Importance of Farming.* Mr. Calhoun in the Chair.

The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of three, were all present and made many general remarks on the dignity and the importance of farming. One of the gentlemen concluded his remarks before the reporter entered. *Dr. Wilder*, another of the Committee, went back to the time of Adam, and proved conclusively that farming, or gardening, was the very first business that was followed.

He looked through all the professions and could find nothing equal to farming. It calls into exercise all the attributes of man, gives him health and strength, &c.

Among the duties of farmers, Dr. Wilder recommended the practice of making the occupation a pleasant and agreeable one to their children. He thought no well balanced mind could wish to be wholly ignorant of agriculture.

Mr. Hubbard began by stating that he was not correctly reported at the last meeting. He did not say "he was no farmer," and seemed to think he could not be so understood. (Mr. H. did not say what *words* he made use of at the last meeting, but he certainly began by saying "he did not know that he had a right to speak here among farmers." The reporter and others understood him to say he did not belong to that class. Now if Mr. H. *is a farmer*, he will much oblige by letting the Association know at the next meeting, why he had any doubts of his right to speak at a meeting of farmers.)

Mr. Hubbard proceeded and made a number of remarks on the word *dignity*. He said it was derived from the Latin language. *Dignus* means *worthy*—a dignified character is a worthy character—a dignified employment is a worthy employment. Would any one call the making of shoe pegs or lace as worthy a pursuit as cultivating the earth? It depends on the amount of intelligence required to prosecute any branch of business. Agriculture requires more intelligence than any other pursuit.

Health too is promoted. Physical labor is essential to our well being

Sana mens in sano corpore—

a sound mind should have a sound body. Moral health too is to be found among farmers and people living apart in families, rather than in cities and large villages.

The earliest writings handed down to us are on agriculture. Moses wrote on farming. Cain was not a good farmer. Noah planted a vineyard and then drinked too much wine. The Egyptians thought farming so important that they deified an ox. The Greeks, Romans, and Carthagenians honored Agriculture; Cato and Virgil wrote books upon it.

William Parker, Esq. remarked, that most people incline to know something of farming. They are ready to take offices in Agricultural Societies, and to encourage all who would improve in that business. As to its importance we have only to look at the results in 1846 and 1847 to see that we have kept Europe from starving.

A gentleman whose name we could not learn, for he gave us no clue to his name or residence, made some remarks on the Dignity of Agriculture.

Mr. W. Buckminster said he perceived that farmers were not ready to express themselves on the question of the *dignity* and *importance* of Agriculture. He supposed the reason was that the question required no evidence or reasoning in its support. For himself he could say he never had any doubt about the Dignity or the Importance of the employment of tilling the earth. He could never learn why any persons should imagine that the business was not dignified and important. Our most popular candidates for the highest offices are nothing loth to confess themselves farmers and the sons of farmers.

Rev. Mr. Leonard, of Norton, said he had spent a portion of his time in cultivation. He thought that not much need be said on the Dignity of farming. He congratulated the gentlemen present on their taste in assembling here in preference to places of mere amusement. These meetings have done much good. Comparisons will force themselves abroad into notice. I and my neighbors likewise have been much benefitted by reading the reports of those meetings by the intelligent editors who have sent them out.

Mr. S. W. Cole said, farmers are employed in paying attention to natural objects—to the works of the Creator. In other occupations men stoop for business. In the professions many are servile. Lawyers are seen encouraging their clients to contend in court. Clergymen are heard preaching against the vices of Sodom and Gomorrah while they fear to denounce the vices that prevail in their own parishes. They would not preach against war if their hearers were supposed to differ from them.

So mechanics must consult the feelings of their employers. They can not express their minds so freely as farmers. A painter never draws an exact likeness of an ugly form for fear of giving offence. Politicians, before election, stoop to the multitude and are servile before their constituents. It cost one man six boxes of snuff to be chosen a Senator.

Mr. Lee, of Templeton, said our New Englanders are a peculiar people. In some countries the laborers are called *serfs*, having no property. In some parts of our own country the laborers are slaves. But here we have our free schools which all may attend—the poorest may acquire a good education. We draw our support from the earth and the sea. Were I a traveller it would be my pride to hail from New England, and to be known as a Yankee.

Our character now stands better as we are better known. The free intercourse which we now have by means of steam with all parts of the country, extends the knowledge of our institutions and character, and we are now generally called "very clever fellows."

Mr. Merriam made some remarks on the dignity of farming. As to its importance, he said it appeared from the statistical tables that the poultry of the country was of more value than our cotton manufactures. That the potato crop is not higher than the cotton crop.

M. S. Rice, Esq., of Newton, thought it well that the discussion had taken this course. One member said each speaker ought to name his occupation. I will name mine. I have long been engaged in teaching school—yet I have paid some attention to farming; and now I owe my health and my strength to my practice of laboring in the open fields and breathing fresh air. I find it a most innocent and pleasant pursuit. I am pleased in reading of a great assemblage of persons of all classes, where a question arose who was most worthy to take the head of the table; it was decided that a farmer should preside.

Mr. P. B. Clarke, of Franklin, said he had been engaged in an intellectual garden. But he highly enjoyed the works of the Creator. Man's works appear in cities; but God's works in the country.

(The reporter has given but a sketch of what the speakers said, but he trusts he has given the substance of all the remarks of the evening. A literal report would fill six columns of the Ploughman.)

Adjourned to next Tuesday evening.

The subject for next evening's discussion is, "Importance of the corn crop, and its culture."

☞ The rumors in regard to peace with Mexico were repeated yesterday. A letter from Washington to the Phil. North American asserts that Mr. Trist has ventured to make a treaty on his own hook since his powers were revoked. A correspondent of the Phil. Ledger insists that a treaty has been made, that there has been a Cabinet meeting on this subject lasting several hours. The Union also intimates that Mr. Trist has been receiving proposals since his recall. Time will tell.

☞ We would give the proceedings of Congress on *Wednesday* and *Thursday* last but for two reasons—the first is, the foggy weather on the South, which cuts off communication with the South.—The second reason is, that nothing of any consequence was done by Congress on those two days. This is hinted to us through the magnetic wires which are not always safe conductors, but serve for an apology to publishers.

☞ The New York Express says, there is a case on trial in the Common Pleas about a gold pencil case worth twelve dollars, but the costs of court will be five hundred dollars. Lawyers will say this is no uncommon case. Our government has already spent eighty millions to recover a debt of five—and the case in the Military Court is so popular, that whigs as well as democrats are volunteering to carry it on.

A BEAM IN THINE OWN EYE.—Gov. Whitcomb of Indiana, in his late message says, the cause of the war is, that Mexico did not pay the debt that is due to our citizens. Yet in this same message he tells the legislature that *Indiana has not paid the interest on her debt for five years.* ("Father, forgive our debts, *as* we forgive our debtors.")

☞ A gentleman at a late fashionable assembly was asked which of the ladies of the company he thought the most beautiful. He pointed out Miss B., who was dressed in the extreme of fashion, saying, I think she out-*strips* them all.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA. The Montreal Herald of the 15th, contains the report of the Immigrant Committee for 1847, which repeats the fact that of the 100,000 people who left the British Isles, last year for Canada, about one fourth have already perished.

☞ Mr. S. F. Halsey, of New York, sends us an account of his "Prepared Guano," which he highly recommends as superior to any that is imported. Its cost is one cent per *pound*, and three to five *barrels* are said to be sufficient for one acre. If any of our arithmeticians can tell from these data what a barrel costs we shall be wiser than we now are.

☞ Major Iturbide, son of the temporary Emperor of Mexico, and now a prisoner of war on parole, has applied to the President for funds, and has been turned over to Secretary Marcy. We hope there are yet funds enough left to keep our prisoners from starving.

☞ The Joint Committee of our Legislature, Hon. Mr. Buckingham, Chairman, have made a Report on the subject of the Mexican War. The Report is very ably written, and treats the authors of the war with very civil language. It ought to be read everywhere.

☞ The Springfield Republican says, the probable cause of the fall of the railroad bridge near Athol, has at length come out. The nuts used on the bridge were made of *cast*-iron, cast at the Athol foundry. If it was done for an experiment, a conclusive one it has proved.

☞ Chloroform, the substitute for Ether, to produce insensibility to pain, is manufactured by W. B. Little & Co., at 104 Hanover street, corner of Salem street. The account of experiments with this article may be found in last week's Ploughman.

PEACE ON EARTH. Maundrell says that the several sects of Christians at Jerusalem, contend with so much fury and animosity about celebrating their mass, that they have sometimes proceeded to blows and wounds, even at the very door of the sepulchre.

☞ A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes that Senator Davis, of Massachusetts, is in better health, and now rides out. Mr. Davis's services are needed in the Senate.

☞ The Hon. Mr. Winthrop of this District, has our thanks for a Pamphlet published at Washington on the Message of the President at the commencement of this Session of Congress.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. Daniel P. King for a pamphlet copy of a speech by the Hon. Mr. Lincoln of Illinois on the reference of the President's Message. Mr. L. is a very able reasoner.

☞ A young lady at Vienna recently poisoned her mother for refusing to sanction her marriage with her lover. After committing this murder, she was filled with remorse, and poisoned herself.

☞ A medical man of the Old School, calls all operations that are performed without effecting the senses, "senseless operations."

☞ A number of Jesuits have recently arrived in New York from Fribourg in Switzerland. More have arrived in the last six months than for many years before.

☞ Wm. Buffum was instantly killed by the bursting of a grindstone at the scythe factory in Nashville, R. I., 27th inst.

☞ Mr. Elisha Cox, of Marlboro', tells us he sold a barrel of Baldwin apples in the market yesterday, for three dollars and a quarter.

☞ We had rain here through the whole of Thursday; but the storm cleared off in the night, and yesterday was fair and pleasant.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW AND THEN. This is the title of a new story by Warren, the Author of "Ten thousand a year" and "The Diary of a late Physician." It is in the same exciting style of his previous writings. Published by Harper & Brothers, in two parts, complete, at 25 cts. each. pp. 434.

No. 37 of their "Pictorial History of England" is just issued and may be had of W. D. Ticknor & Co.

☞ We invite attention to our Brighton Meat Market which is reported to us here by men who actually attend the sales. Thursdays are now substituted for Mondays, and our Reports come in on Friday in time for our paper.

(Communicated.)

MR. EDITOR,—I understand that it is in contemplation to extend the Dorchester and Milton Branch Rail Road through the westerly part of Milton to Punkapogue village in Canton; a distance of six or seven miles, and that engineers are now employed in surveying the route.

Should this road be made, it would afford some of the most eligible sites for country residences in the vicinity of Boston.

The town of Milton is second to none in the County of Norfolk, for all those means of living which make life desirable and happy.

Its inhabitants are principally farmers, and every thing in their department of life indicates thrift and good husbandry. There is an Academy in the town, and her common schools are liberally provided for, few, if any town in the State makes larger appropriation for this laudable purpose. If it be true as a great man has said, that "all excellence has a right to be recorded," the following may claim our notice. In passing through this town several years since, I observed by the wayside an artificial fountain of pure water, supplied by an aqueduct half a mile in length, and this too for the accommodation of the wayfaring man and beast.

I enquired the name of the gentleman who had done all this, and was told it was Mr. —— Davenport; his given name I have forgotten; a farmer of much wealth, yet not too proud to swing the scythe or follow the plough. This town is very healthy; it was said by a gentleman on the first Sabbath of the present year, that of two hundred children in his society alone, not one had died, and but two adults during the year 1847.

The land in this town is of good quality, and considering its proximity to the city of Boston, can be purchased at a low rate.

Punkapogue village also, is healthy; no epidemic was ever known to prevail there. A rapid stream of water issuing from Punkapogue pond, and passing through the village, is supposed to contribute much to the salubrity of the air. The above stream may be made of considerable value for manufacturing purposes if judiciously managed.

No village within the same distance from Boston, has more beautiful and diversified scenery than this,—art has added little or nothing, but this gives greater scope for future improvement.

CORIOLANUS.

Milton, Jan. 15, 1848.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CAUCUS. The Washington correspondent of the New-York Evening Post furnishes the following account of the Democratic Congressional Caucus:—

Washington, Jan. 25. The Democratic members of the Senate and House met last night in caucus. The subject of consideration was the time and place of holding the National Convention. The committee appointed for that purpose reported in favor of Baltimore, on the 4th Monday in May next.

The report of the committee were adopted, it was announced that the Democratic National Convention would be held at Baltimore on the fourth Monday of May, 1848; and the caucus adjourned, sine die.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA. A lad named John Carver died at Philadelphia on Monday last from hydrophobia. He had been bitten by a dog about nine weeks since, was attacked on Saturday, and on Sunday became raving, howling and biting like a dog, and refusing any liquid that was offered, although he had previously desired it. His mother stated that in the lucid intervals that occured between the paroxysms of his awful disease, he was conscious of the way in which he was affected, and would beg her not to let him bite any one; he expressed his sorrow for the trouble he was giving her, but said the dog that bit him was the cause of it all.

EXPLOSION AND DEATH. The boiler of a saw mill and tuaning shop near Philadelphia, exploded at both ends on Tuesday afternoon, and John Duffy, a workman in the building, was thrown 46 feet and was so badly injured that he died almost instantly. He was recently from Ireland. The building was much injured. Portions of the engine were thrown across the street, breaking windows and doing other damage. The disaster was caused by a lack of water.

ICE. The weather yesterday was very mild and spring-like, and the prospect of getting much ice in this vicinity is not very flattering. Fresh Pond, from which Boston and Cambridge are mostly supplied, and from which immense quantities have been annually shipped to foreign countries, has not, as yet, been entirely frozen over. Around the margin of the Pond the ice is seven or eight inches thick, and small quantities have been taken out for immediate use, it not being of a suitable thickness to pack away in the houses, to be kept. The ice dealers feel a good degree of confidence that they shall yet succeed in obtaining a good crop of this almost indispensible article. [Cambridge Chronicle.

DEATH BY FREEZING. Geo. J. Crofat, of Trumbull, Ct., who, with two companions, went over to Milford beach in a boat, on Tuesday, got aground on their return, and lay by until the tide rose. The others used exercise and kept themselves warm, but Crofat, whose clothes were wet, lay down in his overcoat, and froze so badly that he died. He was a man of temperate habits.

FIRES. A small barn in Mugford street, Marblehead, belonging to Mr. Thomas Sweet, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. A quantity of hay was consumed. Loss about $200. A barn and shed in Lynn, in the rear of the new Exchange, Market street, and a barn in Danvers, near Tapleyville, were also burned during the same night.

GREAT TIMES. The papers of Rutherford county, Tenn., are boasting of the great times they had there during the Christmas holydays. Among other causes of rejoicing and merry making, there were 38 marriages!

GOOD SPUNK. The Salem Register states that at the burning of a barn in Marblehead, this week, during the height of the fire, a cow was liberated from the premises by the courage of a woman.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT. A correspondent of a Texas paper, writing from Austin, the seat of government, says of the Legislature—"One glorious thing to be said of them is, that they are a sober, steady set of men. I have not seen a drunken representative since the meeting of the members here."

DR. Holland says, "That if persons are always supposing that they are liable to a certain distemper, the nerves will so act on the part that it is very likely to come upon them."

WHAT IT AMOUNTS TO. The whole number of failures in Great Britain, during the last year, amounts to, in Uncle Sam's currency, about $120,000,000.

CAPE COD BRANCH. The cars have commenced running over the Cape Cod Branch Railroad as far as Wareham, leaving the Old Colony depot with the Fall Rivertrain.

A bachelor in Detroit having advertised for a wife to share his lot, an "anxious inquirer" has solicited information as to the size of said lot.

PLEASANT VALLEY TRAGEDY. Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, who was shot by John Wesley Pine, at Pleasant Valley, on Sunday, the 9th inst. died at about 2 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday last.

MR. COLQUIT. The Georgia papers state that although Mr. Colquit had contemplated resigning his seat in the United States Senate, he has not tendered his resignation, and probably will return and resume his seat.

LEGISLATIVE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

IN SENATE. The Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from the consideration of the order to consider the expediency of repealing the insolvent laws, and it was referred to a Joint Special Committee.

IN THE HOUSE. Petitions were presented and referred,—Of Alexander De Witt and others; Epaphras Clark and others—severally for the repeal of the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth;—of Reuben Dewey and others to be set off from Ashland and annexed to Holliston.

The following orders were adopted,—

That the Committee on Finance consider the expediency of the gradual, but entire disposal of the stock owned by the Commonwealth in the Western Railroad, provided it can be done at not less than the par value of said stock.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

IN SENATE. Petition, &c., presented and referred.—Of M. L. S. Gilman and others; Joseph Simonds and others; Joseph Robbs and others, severally for the repeal of the state paper law, and increase of the capitation tax to $25; of John Mills and others, for a Railroad from the Western Railroad at Springfield to the Connecticut line at Stafford.

Mr. Fowler, from the Committee of Education, on the petition of Gabriel H. Thompson for $10,000, to enable him to go to London, and publish his great work on the discovery of the quadrature of the circle, reported leave to withdraw.

IN THE HOUSE. Petitions, &c., presented and referred. Of Leonard Fuller and others, for incorporation as the West Boston Mechanics' Iron Foundery; James B. Bardwell and others, to be set off from Hardwick and annexed to New Braintree. Also a large number for the repeal of the state pauper laws.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Bullock of Worcester, Lord of Salem, Train of Framingham, Bryant of Barre, Batelle of Fall River, Wilkinson of Dedham, and Strong of Southampton, to the Joint Special Committee on the subject of the repeal of the insolvent law.

Ordered, On motion of Mr. Rice of Newton, that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of so altering the 10th Article of Amendments to the Constitution as to provide that the political year commence on the first Wednesday in December.

Several other orders were passed.

The orders of the day were taken up and disposed of. The House adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.

IN SENATE. Order of notice was reported on the petition of the Norfolk County Railroad Company.

IN THE HOUSE. Petition presented and referred—Of the Central Bank in Worcester, for an increase of capital.

Mr. Bryant of Barre, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to increase the number of Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court from four to five—Ordered to a second reading.

Sundry papers were advanced one step, among them the bill to extend the limits of the Peoples' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1848.

IN SENATE. Orders of notice were reported on the several petitions of Leonard Eulier and others, John Miles and others, John Gardner and others; the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad Co., Reuben Dewing and others, and Thomas H. Perkins and others.

Petitions presented—Of Alphonso Brooks and others for a Bank in Princeton; the Annual Report of the Barre and Worcester Rail Road Co.; Alfred Kittredge and others that the June term of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Essex may hereafter be held in Haverhill; Bernard Roelker and others for incorporation of a Society for aid to German emigrants; John Atwood and Seth Nickerson, severally, for leave to build wharves in Provincetown; Peter Lawson and others, and Jefferson Bancroft and others, that the tolls on Pawtucket Bridge may be revised and reduced.

The orders of the day were taken up. The bill to incorporate the Essex Institute was ordered to be engrossed; the report of the Committee on Claims granting leave to withdraw on the petition of the Selectmen of Westford was accepted. Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, a communication was received from the Secretary, transmitting the annual statement of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford. The annual reports were received from the Pittsfield and North Adams, the New Bedford and Taunton, and the Cape Cod Branch Railroads, which were severally referred.

Bills were reported—to establish an additional district for the administration of criminal law, making Essex the Eastern District, and authorising the appointment of a new Attorney, with a salary of $900; to establish the City of Springfield; to incorporate the Lancaster Quilt Company; to authorise the Charlestown Female Seminary to hold additional real estate.

Several orders of inquiry were passed, the most important of which was one offered by Mr. Griswold of Greenfield, that the Joint Special Committee on that subject consider the expediency of reducing the capitation tax from two dollars to one dollar.

Mr. Austin of Egremont had leave of absence for eight days, and Mr. Wells of Hatfield for two weeks.

Sundry petitions in aid of railroad projects were presented and referred. There was also a petition from R. E. Bemis and over 700 others, for the division of the town of Springfield, and the incorporation of a new town by the name of Cabot.

The House took up the orders of the day, and accepting the report giving Gabriel H. Thompson leave to withdraw his petition.

The first real debate of the session then took place upon the third reading of the bill to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court. Some dozen members spoke on the matter, on which no decision had been had at the closing of our report.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

IN SENATE. The resolve authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money in anticipation of the revenue, was discharged from the orders of the day and ordered to be engrossed.

The annual report of the Old Colony Railroad Corporation was presented.

It was ordered that 1000 extra copies of the Adjutant General's report be printed.

The orders of the day were taken up. The bill relating to sidewalks in cities and towns was read a second time, an amendment was offered, and both were laid on the table.

Mr. Buckingham, from the Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's address as relates to the war with Mexico, submitted a report, which was read, laid on the table and 2000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

Orders of notice were reported on the petitions of Jonathan Tobey, the executors on the estate of Henry Purkitt, and James S. Wilder.

Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Aiken, and the disposition of papers from the Senate, an average number of petitions was presented, none of which were of particular interest.

Amongst the bills reported were those to incorporate the Glasgow Company in South Hadley; the Splingfield Car and Engine Company. They were ordered to a second reading.

The orders of the day were taken up and the debate on the bill to increase the number of Judges on the bench of the Supreme Court, was resumed.

Another long debate ensued on this bill, which was not terminated at the close of our report.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1848.

IN SENATE. Orders of notice were reported on the several petitions of Benjamin Barrett and others; George Osborne and others; William Athearn and others; John Vincent and others; Jefferson Bancroft and others; John Atwood, jr. and Seth Nickerson.

Bills were reported to change the name of the Lowell and Andover Railroad Co.; to increase the capital stock of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Co.; in addition to an act to establish Teachers' Institutes; to repeal an act to prevent the destruction of fish in the several ponds in the town of Haverhill; to increase the capital stock of the Western Railroad Corporation.

Ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of increasing the number of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and also of increasing the salaries of said Judges.

IN THE HOUSE. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bartol.

Among the petitions presented were those of Daniel Webster, R. C. Winthrop, John Quincy Adams, Daniel P. King, and J. G. Palfrey, in aid of the petition of the several Colleges for the income of the School Fund; of the Free Will Baptist Society of Charlestown, for leave to sell real estate; of Julius Rockwell and others, that the earnings of married women may be secured to them; &c.

Mr. Andrews of Boston, from the Committee on the Library, reported a Resolve to pay B. Perley Poore $1460, in full, for services in Paris as Commissioner for the State to collect documents.

On motion of Mr. Weeks of Harwich, the Committee on Banks and Banking was instructed to consider the expediency of making a certain portion of Bank Directors ineligible each year to reelection, excepting in every case the Presidents.

The Bill to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, was debated on its passage to a third reading.

A vote was finally obtained, under the operation of the previous question, and the bill passed —184 to 52.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Both Houses adjourned on Thursday without doing much, and we commence this week with

MONDAY, Jan. 24.

IN SENATE. Mr. Webster presented several petitions: first, from Robert G. Shaw and others, of Boston, complaining of the unjust operation of the eighth section of the tariff act of 1846, relative to the imposition of *ad valorem* duties; second, from Bedford county, Pa., complaining of the present rate of postages; third and fourth, from Middlesex and from the laymen of the Unitarian persuasion at Billerica, praying the restoration of peace. Mr. Berrien presented a petition, praying the appointment of a tribunal for settling international disputes.

Mr. Baldwin's resolutions, calling on the President for information as to the existence of any public domain in Mexico, and the power of the Mexican government to cede any portion of the same to a foreign government, were taken up.

Mr. Hannegan of Ind. requested explanation as to the object of the resolutions.

Mr. Baldwin explained that the President having informed Congress, in his annual message, that the republic of Mexico had no other means of indemnifying our citizens but by the cession of her territory the object of the resolutions was to ascertain the grounds on which the President founded the expectation of obtaining Mexican territory as indemnity. Mr. Baldwin regarded the power of the Mexican government to cede any portion of her States as doubtful, which power was not conferred by her constitution, nor by the laws of nations.

Mr. Hannegan maintained that as Mexico was not a republic, but nothing more nor less than an anarchy, we had a right to take by cession any portion of her territory. Whether Mexico had the power to cede, was not the question for us, but her, to decide. As to our own practice, we had asserted that the disputed North Eastern Boundary belonged to us. Yet we ceded away a part. Our Executive had decided that the whole of Oregon was ours, and yet we had given up two-thirds. Some further explanations took place between Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Hannegan, when, on motion of the latter, the resolutions were laid on the table, by a vote of 28 to 22.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the "Ten Regiment Bill," Mr. Clarke of R. I. being entitled to the floor. Messrs. Butler, Jefferson Davis, Clayton, Sevier and Foote explained on certain points which had been in controversy in early stages of discussion. It was then informally passed over.

THE HOUSE, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the President's Message. Mr. Barrow of Tenn., addressed the Committee in opposition to the administration, and the Executive's prerogative of the subjugation of Mexico, or acquisition of territory by conquest or violence. He said he would vote for the necessary supplies to carry on the war, but preferred volunteers to regulars. Mr. Featherston of Miss. replied, defending the war and measures and general policy of the administration. Mr. Dixon of Conn., followed in opposition to the administration, and answered several speeches on the other side of the question, relative to the Texan boundary.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

IN SENATE. A greeably to notice, Mr. Ashley asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, which was read first and second times, by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, extending the jurisdiction of the United States' Courts to all the navigable waters of the United States.

Mr. Bagby submitted a resolution for consideration, declaring that Congress has no power to establish or prohibit slavery in any State in the Union, affirming the right to acquire territory by conquest, and denying the right to prohibit holding territory acquired.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing quarters at New Orleans for sick and disabled soldiers returning from and going to Mexico, which was passed.

On motion, the Senate laid aside the morning business and proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, viz: the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Clarke of R. I., spoke in strong terms of opposition to the war policy of the Administration.

Mr. Crittenden asked Mr. Cass whether Gen. Scott had been suspended from command, and whether Gen. Worth was relieved from arrest.

Mr. Cass replied that both were true, and that the command now devolved on Gen. Butler as senior officer.

Mr. Crittenden expressed his astonishment in relation to the course pursued in this matter.

IN THE HOUSE. The Speaker announced as the first thing in order, the business on the table, viz. Reports of Committees.

By unanimous consent several resolutions were offered and adopted.

Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for the support of the Military Academy. Also a bill for the support of revolutionary and other pensioners, which was read twice, with the usual reference.

Many bills, both private and public, were read twice and referred.

☞ A New York omnibus regulation requires drivers to take up and set down all passengers on the right hand side of the street under a penalty of ten dollars.

☞ This same should be enacted in Boston. [Ed.

WISCONSIN.—After some considerable discussion, the Convention of Wisconsin have decided that the Legislature *may* at some future period, confer suffrage on negroes, provided such act be first submitted and approved by the people.

TEXAS ON THE WILMOT PROVISO.—At a recent Democratic convention in TEXAS, a resolution was passed declaring "that the Democratic party are willing to stand upon the Missouri compromise, and leave the slavery question with the people occupying any territory we may acquire."

BURGLARIES IN LOWELL. A dwelling house and three stores were broken open in Lowell, on Wednesday night. But little was obtained from the stores, but a writing desk was carried off from the house, containing several hundred dollars worth of property.

FIRE IN CONCORD. The house and barn of Mr. Nathan W. Brown, in the East Parish, Concord, N. H., were burnt on Wednesday of last week. Nothing was saved. Loss about $2500—insured $750.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, by Rev Joseph Banvard, Mr James P. Collins to Miss Elizabeth Peabody of Boston.

25th inst, by Rev Phineas Stow, Mr William A. Underwood to Miss Rosanna Morton.

In the Navy Church, at the Navy Yard, 24th inst, Mr William G. Boardman of New York to Miss Mary M. Hawkes of Charlestown.

In Cambridge, on Wednesday evening, 26th inst, by Rev Chandler Robbins of Boston, J. Lincoln Edmands of this city, to Mary E., daughter of John Henshaw, Esq. 20th inst, by Rev Mr Ware, R. Henry Fuller to Miss Mary L. Bent, both of Cambridge.

In Canton, on the 25th instant, by Rev Mr Hentoon, Mr Augustus C. French to Miss Anne Day of Brownfield, (Me.)

"Our *Days* begin with trouble here"
But Mr French may say
His *Day* is bright, and fair and clear,
Chasing the clouds away.

And Mrs F., may bless the Day
She left the school mam'z bench;
She still retains the English tongue,
But turns her mind to French.

In Shrewsbury, Vt., on the 20th inst, by Rev Mr Martin, Mr Joseph Fuller of Dedham, Mass., to Miss Rosalinda Smith, daughter of Nathan Smith, Esq., of Shrewsbury.

In Andover, Mr William A. Dole to Miss Joanna, youngest daughter of Job Abbott, Esq.

In Bridgewater, 23d inst, by Rev Mr Bradford, Josiah Quincy Hartwell, of W. Bridgewater to Miss Hannah O., daughter of Howland Holmes of B.

In Keene, N. H., 20th inst, by Rev Mr Barstow, Hon Joel Parker, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, to Miss Mary M., daughter of Elijah Parker, Esq.

In Shirley, Jan. 13, Mr William Emerson of Harvard to Miss Harriet E. Porter.

In Worcester, Jan. 18, by Rev Mr Smalley, Mr Marcus M. Chandler of Springfield to Miss Melinda E. Nye.

In Sandwich, Jan. 23d, Mr John Gregory, Jr., of Boston, to Miss Hannah Atkins, of Sandwich.

In Norwich, Ct., Mr Joseph Baldwin of Salem to Miss Sarah Hood of Boston.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Tuesday, 25th inst, of consumption, Caroline E. Ruggles, 26.

Jan. 22, Miss Susanna Elizabeth Patterson, eldest daughter of Ezs Susanna H. Patterson, 18 yrs 3 mos.

27th inst, Mrs Joanna Myers, 49.

24th inst of consumption, Thomas G. Wells, son of the late Thomas Wells, 25.

26th inst, of inflammation of the lungs, Mr Thomas G. Bachelder, 35.

Mr Franklin S. McKenzie, formerly of Topsfield, 23.

In Dorchester, on Sunday, Mrs Elizabeth Perkins, wife of Henry Grew, and daughter of Mr W. R. Sturgis, 38. 26th inst, Mrs Mary Preston, wife of Edward Preston; 22d inst, Wm Henry, son of Mr Elisha H. Preston, 13 mos.

In East Boston, very suddenly, of congestion of the brain, Miss Harriet Story Endicott, only daughter of Capt Lewis Endicott, 17.

In West Cambridge on the 27th inst, Mrs Sarah Frost, 87.

In Beverly, on Saturday morning, Capt William Gage, 69.

In Newburyport, 25th inst, Mrs Isabella W., wife of Capt Thomas Pritchard, 66; Mrs Elizabeth, wife of Mr George Ash, 33; Sarah Cooper, 4 yrs 7 mos; daughter of Thomas S., and Mary A. Bailey.

In Holden, 20th inst, Mrs Olive H., wife of Elbridge G. Turner, 33.

In Westborough, 15th inst, Mandana C. Cochran, 23.

In Nashua, N. H., on the 23d inst, Wm Hogan, Esq., 52.

In Nashua, N. H., Jan. 23, Mrs Martha, wife of Capt John Stevens, 70 yrs 6 mos.

In Attleborough, 22d inst, Mrs Eunice, wife of Handel N. Daggett, and daughter of Deacon Jonathan Shephard, 24.

In Galena, Ill., Jan. 4, Mr James McDonald, a soldier in the U. S. service, 23—from the State of Maine.

In Salem, on Monday, Catharine, daughter of Patrick and Catharine Greene, 3 yrs.

In Andover, Mrs Phebe Farrar, wife of Samuel Farrar, Esq., 79.

In Manchester, N. H., Rev George Evans, 63.

In Lonsdale, R., I., Jan. 18, Simeon B., son of William P. Mascroft, of Sutton, 27.

In Princeton, Jan. 11, Mr Phinehas Gregory, 71½.

In Twinsburgh, Ohio, Jan. 20, Samuel Crane, 100 yrs 5 mos 16 days.

In Guilford, Ct., Jan. 19, Nathan Crittenden, 99, a revolutionary pensioner.

In Derby, Ct., 23d inst. Levi Hull, Esq., brother of the late Commodore Isaac Hull, 82

Number of deaths for the week ending on Saturday last, 76; Males 44; Females 32; fifteen of the above died at Deer Island.

Causes—Consumption 8; typhus fever 20; lung do 5; debility 1; intemperance 2; marasmus 1; old age 1; infantile 6; accidental 2; apoplexy 1; croup 5; anemonia 1; inflammation of the throat 2; do of lungs 3, dysentery 1; dropsy on the brain 3; do on chest 1; disease of the liver 1; do of brain 2; do of heart 2; convulsions 2; dropsy 1; small pox 1; diarrhœa 2; scarlet fever 4; brain do 1.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing Jan. 30.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises	Length of Days.
SUNDAY.	7 27	4 53	3 30	9 26
MONDAY.	7 26	4 54	4 32	9 28
TUESDAY.	7 26	4 55	5 30	9 29
WEDNESDAY.	7 25	4 57	rises	9 32
THURSDAY.	7 24	4 58	5 32	9 34
FRIDAY.	7 23	4 59	6 35	9 36
SATURDAY.	7 22	5 0	7 36	9 38

Review of the Markets.

ASHES—Prices remain about the same as last week. Small sales of Pots at 6¾@c and Pearls at 7a7¼c per lb cash. Accounts from Liverpool state that 100 bbls sold at 28s 6d a 29s for Pots and 34s for Pearls.

COAL—For all kinds of foreign the market continues dull. We hear of no sales of Cannel, of which description there is a good supply. Some sales of Nova Scotia from store at $8 per chaldron cash. For Anthracite there is a steady demand at $7,50@$8 per ton cash. The unusually mild and open Winter has had a tendency to depress prices, and as the season has far advanced, the supply of Coal will probably be ample.

COFFEE—The market has been rather inactive the past week, but prices remain without material change. The principal sales comprise 400a500 bags St Domingo at 6¼@6½c; some parcels Rio at 7¼c; 700 bags 6¾c and lots of Java at 8¼@9c per lb 6 mos. For Sumatra holders are now asking 7a7¼c per lb.

HAY—There is a good demand for shipment and considerable sales have been made of Eastern pressed at $16 per ton cash.

HIDES—The market has been quiet since our last. Sales of 800 Rio Grande at 10½c; 500 Buenos Ayres 11c; 400 Matamoros 7¼c; 200 Western 7c per lb 6 mos. A lot of 70 bales Madras Goat Skins sold on private terms.

HOPS—There is a large stock in the market with a limited demand. Small sales are making to the trade at 6a6½c per lb cash.

LEATHER—There is a good demand, without change in prices.

LIME—Sale of Thomaston at 75c per cask, cash.

METALS—For Sheathing Copper, at this season of the year, there is not much demand. Some small lots are selling at 23c; Yellow Sheathing Metal 20c per lb 6 mos. In Iron, there have been small sales of Scotch Pig Gartsherrie brand, from store, at $36; 200 tons do to arrive, at 35 6 mos. Nails continue in good demand at 4¼a4½ per lb cash. The stock of Lead is large and prices are tending downwards. Sale of 4000 pigs to go out of the market at $4,18½ per 100 lbs cash.

MOLASSES—Several cargoes of new and old have arrived since our last. Of the new about 300 hhds have sold at 23a24c principally at the former quotation; 100 do Cienfuegos Muscovado old crop, 23c per gal 6 mos. In distilling qualities there have been sales of 1300 hhds Cuba sour including a cargo to arrive at 20c per gal 6 mos.

PROVISIONS—For most articles, the market has been rather dull and prices are in a measure nominal. The stock of Pork is limited, but ample supplies are soon expected. Mess has been selling at 12; clear—14.50; prime, 10 per bbl 4 mos. Beef is very dull with large stocks on hand. Sales are making of Eastern mess at $9; Western, 9.50a10; and Boston 10.50a11 per bbl 4 mos. The supply of Lard, particularly bbl is small. Sales are making at 7¼a8c; new Hams 8c per lb 4 mos. Butter and Cheese are in fair demand at quoted prices.

RICE—There is not much demand, although the stock is small. Sales to the trade at 3¼a3½c

OW—Sales of 10,000 lbs rendered at 8¼c per rough at 5¼@6c per lb cash.
—There is a steady demand for domestic quoted prices.

UCTION SALES THIS WEEK
[By John Tyler.]

-120 tbls superfine Fredericksburg, damaged, 5 bls fine Mountain—good, $5 25 per bl cash; 400 fruits Arabian 5¼@5½c per lb 4 mos; -19 bags Sicily soft shell 10c per lb cash; -1 hhd 5 bls New Orleans, 18c cash; Ca- vado, 80 hhds 23½c; 10 tcs 23¼c per gal 4

400 kegs Ohio Leaf, 7¼@7½c per lb, 60 days; -57 hhds New Orleans, $5 5s@5 87½ per 100

100 bbls Western clear—poor, $10s@10 50, 4 bls Ohio Meze, damaged @ 50 per bbl cash, Super carbonate 25 casks damaged 1½c per lb

ool—40 logs 31s@31 50 per log 4 mos;

[By Horatio Harris & Co.]

—120 hds $195s@ 75; Lemons—1500 do ¼ per box, 60 days. Walnuts—175 bags @s Filberts—158 do $6s@5 80 per 100 lbs 4 mos; -8 cases Manilla 64s@6c per lb 4 mos; -29 hhds Cuba Muscovado, 4½c per lb 4 mos; —8 bales Russia No. 2, 14c per lb cash; -50 bags St Domingo $5 90s@5 95 per 100 lbs

417 kegs new Western 7 37½@7 42½ per 100

—20 bxs sperm, 13c per lb cash;

[By F. E. White.]

3130 lbs gimlet, assorted, 2½c per lb; 5 cases ast steel, 7½@9c per lb cash;

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

, Jan. 21. The accounts by the steamer ed to give increased firmness to the market; receipts have been moderate, some improve- icipated by holders. The sales have been to t. Genesee, common brands $6,50; fancy round hoop 6,12½; St Louis 6 25@6,37½ per For Southern there has not been a very ac- y. Sales of 300 bbls Baltimore Howard 6,50 per bbl 4 mos. Sales of 150 bbls Rye 5; Corn Meal 3,25@3,50 per bbl, cash.

The Corn market has been rather inactive. s have been pretty large and prices rather ward. Yellow flat has been selling at 70@71c 67@68c per bu cash. At the close yellow flat ought at 69@70 and white 66@67c per bush. o about the same as last week. Sales of 52@53c per bu cash. No Southern in the several lots of Rye have arrived and prices Sales at the depot at 90@92c per bu. Sale Illinois Red Wheat at 1,25 per bu cash.

RK, Jan 24, 2½ P. M. Flour held higher es. 1200 bs New Jersey Corn at 67c. ers of Western Flour for May at 8G.

—Four sold to the extent of 5000 bbls at undry common brands and for New Orleans, er, $5 87½; Southern quiet. Rye Flour

ALEASS, Jan. 16. Sales of Cotton, good 6¼@7¼; middling fair 7¼@7¾. In Sugar the active; sales fair at 3¾@4c, and of Molasses Flour is inactive.

CATTLE AND MEAT.

[Reported for the Ploughman.]

TON MARKET, THURSDAY, Jan. 27.
et 460 Cattle in all. Owing to the unfavor- of the weather, but few operations, and those rates; $6,50 for best, and from $4,75 to there as in quality—More than 300 remain

-750 at market,—Price, at wholesale, 4¼@5¼; d.

At market 2260.
mon Sheep, $3—1,50—2,00—2,50.
ll fed Sheep $2,75—3,00—3,50—3,75.
remained unsold.
mall lot of extra sold at $8,00.

OF STOCKS ON WEDNESDAY.

AT AUCTION.

[By Stephen Brown & Son.]

Western RR, 3¾@3¾ per ct adv;
astern RR, 3@3¼ per ct adv;
ston and Worcester RR, 15¾ per ct adv;
ston and Maine RR, 14¾@15 per ct adv;
ston and Providence 95¾ per ct;
tchburg RR, 8¾@4 per ct adv;
rthland, Saco & Portsmouth RR, 95¾ per ct;
ol Colony RR, 88@88¼ per cent;
rmont Central RR, 29¾ per ct;
glensburg RR, 87½ per ct;
shire RR, 79 per ct;
ston Exchange Co., $436a427½ per sh.
anuf Ins Co, 9¾ per ct adv;
erican Ins Co, 10¾@11 per ct adv;
ashua Manuf Co, 437a439 per sh;
attatuck Cotton Co, (par 25,) 25a27 per sh
aleottville Co, (par 100,) $106 per sh;
awmut Bank, 89 per ct;
ston Bank, 97 per ct;
assachusetts Sterling 5 per ct bonds, 88¾

FORD OIL MARKET, Jan. 24. [Fo
Sperm—The market for Crude is without Nor transactions. 1800 gals unbleached at 109c, and 400 do Whale—There is a steady for home use and sales have been made of W. Coast at 36c cash. Sperm Candles— boxes at 30c, 6 mos.

tail Prices inside Quincy Market.]

PROVISIONS.

...@... 33	Onions, doz bun	...@... 25	
...@... 40	Beets, bush	...@... 75	
75@1 00	Beans, ₩ bush.	1 00@2 00	
...@... 3	Parsley, ₩ box	...@... 6	
...@... 62	Lettuce, ₩ doz	...@... 6	
3 00@4 00	Potatoes, ₩ bbl	...@... 3	
...@... 8	Horseradish, lb	6a... 8	
...@... 04	Mar. Squashes		
	lb	3a... 4	
	Spinach, bushel	a... 1 00	
	Corn, ₩ doz	a...	
FRUIT.			
1 75@2 00	Pears, ₩ peck	75@1 00	
...@...	Apples, dried, lb	6@... 7½	
...@ 50	Oranges, ₩ box	2 50@...	
1 75@2 00	Lemons, ₩ box	...@ 2 50	
...@...	Figs, ₩ lb	10@... 12	
37½@... 50	Peaches, ₩ doz	a...	
	Strawberries, bx	a...	
	Cherries, quart	a...	
	Raspberries, qt	a...	
	Gooseberries, qt	a...	
	Currants, quart	a...	
	Plums, ₩ quart	a...	

ale Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

	Ohio Mess	@12 00
10 00@12 00	Do. Prime	@10 00
11 00@12 00	Boston Lard, in	
70 00@...	bbls, ₩ lb	@... 8
	Ohio do., do., do	@... 8
...@19 00	Hams, Bos'n, lb	8@... 9
17 00@18 00	Do., Ohio, ₩ lb	@... 8
...@15 00	Tongues, ₩ bbl	12 00@13 00
...@14 00		

TER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

...16@... 24	Cheese, best, ton	7@... 9
...15@... 22	Do, common, ton	5@... 7
...7@... 10	Eggs, ₩ 100 doz	...@... 25

UIT AND VEGETABLES.

2 00@3 50	Onions, ₩ bbl	1 75@2 00
1 75@2 25	Pickles, ₩ bbl	6 50@7 00
...@2 25	Peppers, ₩ bbl	3 00@3 50
...@1 25	Mangoes, ₩ bbl	8 00@10 00

(Wholesale Prices.]

HIDES.

...16@... 11	African, ₩ lb	9@... 12
...@...	Calcutta Cow,	
10@... 10½	salted, each	1 00@1 25
8@... 9	Do., dry	8@... 00

HAY.

	Eastern pressed,	
80@... 85	₩ ton	15 00@18 50
	Straw, 100 lbs	60@... 65

HOPS.

6@... 6½	2nd sort	...@...

LEATHER.

23@... 25	N. Y. red, light	17@... 18
21@... 23	Do. do., heavy	15@... 16
24@... 24	East'n slaughter	18@... 20
20@... 21	Do. dry hide	17@... 18

LIME.

	L'Etang, St Geo	
70@... 72	rge, white Pp	@...
65@... 68	Do. 1st quality	@...

WOOL.

45@... 50	Com. to ¼ blood	28@... 30
45@... 50	Lambs, super	35@... 38
@...	Do. 1st quality	28@... 30
40@... 45	Do. 2d do	19@... 20
35@... 38	Do. 3d do	14@... 15

CAPT. WALKER'S FIGHT WITH GUERRILLAS. The news by Telegraph that Capt. Walker, with a command of thirty men, who were escorting a wagon train from Vera Cruz to the National bridge, was ambushed, but the statements in relation to the affair are very contradictory. The following note published in the Free American, is a brief account, and probably gives his loss correctly :

SANTA FE, Jan. 4—9 o'clock.

Here we are—we have lost about 300 pack mules and one hundred thousand dollars' worth of property.

The guerrillas attacked us at 1 o'clock: we have lost about ten men out of thirty under Lt. Walker, of the Rifles. He was obliged to dismount his men on an open prairie, for at the first fire seventeen horses broke from under their riders. Thirty men were not enough to protect a million worth of property.

Yours, &c. H. G.

Capt. Walker was subsequently reinforced and pursued the enemy.

The Area Free of the 7th inst, as we see by the Free American, has the following curious article :

THE TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED. In a letter received by us yesterday from our correspondent at Jalapa, he informs us that an individual holding a high position in the American army, and whose assertions deserve entire credit, said publicly, and without the least reserve, that from the letters received at Jalapa from Puebla, on the 1st instant it was positively known that a treaty of peace had been signed in Mexico. On being told that it was strange that this should be the case, as Mr. Trist had not the power to sign such treaty, he answered that Gen. Scott had taken it upon his own responsibility to sign the treaty, in consequence of which the treaty had been sent to Queretaro for the approbation of the Mexican Government.

FURTHER CONFIRMATION OF PEACE WITH MEXICO.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer, throws some light upon the statement that Gen. Scott has signed a treaty, by giving ground for the supposition that the so called treaty is an arrangement prepared by Mr. Trist. The statement is quite positive that Mr. Trist has made such an arrangement. This is in a letter from Washington published in that paper of yesterday, the paragraph being omitted—perhaps by accident. The following is an extract :—

"My news from the city of Mexico this morning is positive and direct, that Mr. Trist, notwithstanding his recall, does not consider his powers revoked; and that, with the concurrence of Gen. Scott, he has agreed to a treaty with Mexico with the Gila as a boundary, in pursuance of his instructions.

On the 25th of December this fact was known in the city of Mexico to several officers of the army, intimate and confidential friends of General Scott and Mr. Trist, who agree with them in this subject. On the other hand it is said that General Worth denounces the treaty, and openly and decidedly in favor of retaining the whole of Mexico. I repeat that my information as to the negotiation of Mr. Trist is direct to me from the city of Mexico, and may be relied on implicitly."

GEN. PIERCE ON THE WAR AND ANNEXATION. The Louisville Journal says :—"General Pierce, formerly a Democratic U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, and now of the U. S. Army, arrived here from Mexico on Friday on his way home. During his stay in this city, he spoke frankly of the war and of various matters connected with it. He thinks that the prospect of peace has at no time been worse than it is now. He expresses himself strongly against what is called the military occupation of Mexico, and says that annexation would be even worse than occupation. He holds that the idea of drawing from Mexico the means of defraying the expenses of occupation is utterly preposterous. When Gen. P. was asked what policy he would adopt in relation to Mexico, he answered hesitatingly that he did not know."

ROMANISTS IN THE WEST. A writer from Kentucky in the Christian Witness says, that "ten Catholics become Protestants, where one Protestant becomes a Catholic. Impressions to this effect come in from all quarters. Hardly an extensive journey through the State can be taken without hearing of more or less becoming Protestant—rarely here and there of one becoming a Catholic. Every one knows of scores whose ancestors were Catholics—very few can be pointed out, now Romanists, whose forefathers were once Protestants. The same absorbing process, (within restricted limits) which is swallowing up the French population in St. Louis, and the Quaker population in Philadelphia, is slowly wasting away the isolated settlements of Catholics in Kentucky. Emigration, immigration, and intermarriages are all largely in favor of the great majority of whomsoever they may consist, and constantly against the minority of whatever form of faith."

WONDERFUL TELEGRAPH IMPROVEMENT. The London Magazine of Science for last month states that the Electric Company have invented a machine which will communicate intelligence simultaneously to some forty or fifty British cities—among them Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, Hull, York. It can transmit at once to all these places, from one thousand to two thousand letters per minute.

NEW YORK AND SLAVERY. Mr. Treadwell has introduced a bill in the Senate of New York, to prohibit any Judge of the State taking proceedings under the law of Congress for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, and providing that no other than United State officers shall arrest any such fugitive, under penalty of $500, and imprisonment of 12 months.

MR. POINSETT ON THE WAR.—The National Intelligencer contains a letter from Joel R. Poinsett, for some years Minister to mexico, and afterwards Secretary of War, addressed to Senator Butler of South Carolina. Mr. Poinsett denounces most emphatically the policy of the administration in regard to the war, characterises the President's views as chimerical, states that the course of our government will lead to still further useless expenditure of blood and treasure, while its policy will finally have to be abandoned, and expresses the opinion that our troops could not be withdrawn from Mexico not only without dishonor, but that the step would elevate us in the estimation of the world. We wish we had room for the whole letter to-day.

COUNTERFEIT MEXICAN COIN —A couple of counterfeit Mexican dollars were recently paid out at one of the banks in Cincinnati to a broker, who discovered their true character by accident. In appearance, they are fac smiles of genuine coin, in weight neither deficient nor too heavy, and in ring so true as to excite suspicion in only the most practiced ear. The aquafortis, and all other tests commonly applied in banks, they set at defiance. This counterfeit consists of a thin silver case, a head and a tail part, joined together at the edges so nicely as to prevent detection, filled in with copper. The only way of detecting them is by the file, and that must be applied to every piece separately.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that no less than three deaths occurred in the district of Moyamensing the day before yesterday, from actual want of starvation. Jane Dennis, residing in Bragg's Alley; the second, another colored person, living in Baker-street; and the third, a colored woman, named Mary Brown, living in a cellar in Stranahan's Court. The last case was a most distressing one to view; the jury at once rendered a verdict of "death from starvation."

COLLECTING REVENUE. When the 50,000 is specie arrived at the Brazos, consigned to S. C. Hetzel, ex-United States Consul, he was allowed to take it on giving a "promise to pay on demand" for the amount of the duties—some seven thousand dollars. When the demand was made he refused to pay or say where the silver was, and Mr. Chapman, the present collector, forced his doors, found the silver, and placed a sentinel over it, not to be withdrawn until the duties were paid.

PENNSYLVANIA.—At a very full meeting of the Whigs of Harrisburg, Pa., held on the evening of the 18th inst., which is described as having been one of the most enthusiastic which has been held since 1840, it was voted that Gen. Winfield Scott was their first choice for the next Presidency, and that with him for their "standard-bearer, the state of Pennsylvania *can* and *will*, be redeemed from the thraldom of Locofoism, at the next Presidential election."

THE RECALL OF GEN. SCOTT. We have a Telegraphic dispatch from Washington, suggesting that before Gen. Scott's suspension from the chief command of the Army in Mexico, he wrote a "hasty" letter to the powers at Washington asking to be recalled.

It will be seen by the announcement of Gen. Cass in the Senate yesterday that there is no mistake about his recall; also, that General Worth has been relieved from arrest, and that Maj Gen. Wm O. Butler of Kentucky is to be Commander-in-chief. [N. Y. Tribune.

WHALING IN LONG-ISLAND SOUND. Several whales were seen off Long-Island last week, and one was killed near Southampton on Thursday, but his captors were obliged to cut from him, night coming on.

DESPATCHES FROM THE ARMY. Capt. Kerr, of the second dragoons, arrived at Washington Wednesday morning. He is bearer of despatches from the army, and will probably throw some light on the peace rumors.

MORE FORGERY. It is said that Stevens Merrill, 370 Washington Street, having forged the name of Daniel Prescott for some thousands, has "just stepped out." The last note was for $700. Mr. Prescott has been in the habit of endorsing for him.

☞ The Collector of the Custom House of the port of Newport, has appointed Mrs. Demaras Weeden, widow of the late Robert Weeden, Esq., keeper of the Beaver Tail Light House, in the place of her deceased husband.

By the recent flood at Louisville, more than five hundred houses were rendered untenantable. The City Council voted $800 for the relief of their families. At Cincinnati the astonishing number of 5000 *families* were rendered houseless by the same calamity.

POLICE COURT. (Wednesday.) James Mahan, a minor, was brought up by officer Spoor, charged with breaking and entering the shop of Alden W. Jones, rear of No. 641 Washington street, and stealing therefrom ten bottles of cider, and a quantity of cigars. Mahan effected his entrance by boring the door, and took the articles from a closet, which he forced open.—Committed in default of bail in the sum of $300. Luke Mc Grand, arrested yesterday morning by Watchman Isaiah Nixon for breaking into the counting-rooms of John Hoppin and C. B. Wood, on Charles street, and stealing therefrom several articles of small value, was committed for trial in default of $300 bail. Luke attempted to blow open Mr. Wood's safe with gunpowder, the flash of which led to his detection. Joseph Hunnewell and William A. Doane, two lads who broke open and robbed a trunk of $30 in the house of Nathan B. Johnson, at South Woburn, on Tuesday, were taken in Cambridge street in an oyster room.—Nearly all the money was found upon Duane. Committed for trial in default of $200 each.—James Dowd of No. 6 Essex street, was convicted of running after his wife with the iron poker, and beating her. Required to give bail in $200 to keep the peace. [Mail.

Williams, Wilson, and one other individual, the three Englishmen arrested in Charlestown sometime since on suspicion of robbing the treasury, are to be tried in East Cambridge in February. It is said that Charles Morton, now in the Salem jail awaiting his trial for robbery in Lawrence, to which he plead guilty, is to be tried with them for taking a part in the robbery also.

Horace Wells, an esteemed dentist of Chambers street, N. Y., who was under arrest for throwing vitriol upon a girl in Broadway, committed suicide in prison, by severing the femoral artery, having first taken chloroform, which he used in his practice, and under the influence of which it is said he committed the offence. He leaves a wife and children in Hartford.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT. On Tuesday night, the house of Mr. Thomas Franklin, of Old Point, Va., was entirely consummated by fire, and two of his children, a little girl about six, and a boy about four years of age, perished in the flames. Mr. Franklin succeded in rescuing his wife and youngest child by a desperate effort, and dislocated his thigh in a fruitless endeavor to save the others.

AN ESCAPED TAKEN. On Sunday last, William Harrington, arrested for stealing jewelry from the House of Jacob Loomis, South Boston, escaped from the watch-house, but was re-arrested on Monday evening, by officer Drury, who brought him before the Police Court yesterday. Committed for trial at the Municipal.

INEFFICIENCY OF THE MAILS. — We have learned that the letters of several of the most eminent mercantile firms in the city of Philadelphia—entire batches of them—which came over by the Caledonia, have just arrived at Philadelphia, after a previous visit to New Orleans. [Philadelphia North-American.

GEN. SCOTT'S TRIAL.—The court to try Gen. Scott is to consist of brevet Brigadier-General Towson, pay-master of the army; Brigadier-General Cushing of the volunteers, and Col. Butler of the Louisiana volunteers;—a queer court, indeed, to try the general-in-chief of the army.

CANADA. The Montreal Gazette admits that the "conservative British party is utterly defeated and routed." The Montreal Courier, also conservative, says, "We have long ago come to the conclusion that there are not a greater set of rascals in the world than Canadian politicians, and that one side is pretty nearly as bad as the other; it is only more pleasant to have one's own scamps *in* than those of the other party."

Dr. Moses P. Greenleaf, aged 31 years, died in West Newton on Sunday, probably from a poisonous humor taken in a dissecting room in Boston. He visited his patients only three days before his death. Dr. G. leaves a wife and child.

Judge——, once sitting in banco, interrupted the long speech of a Q. C. upon a dry subject, with the following sly insendo:—"If you think you will put me to sleep like my three learned brethren beside me, you will find yourself mistaken."

THE PARDONING POWER. The N. Y. Herald publishes a list of the names of more than 100 convicts pardoned out of the Penitentiary of that State during 1847, by Governor Young.

☞ On Saturday afternoon, a son of Mr. J. B. Terry, Dentist, of Hartford, was drowned while skating on Wethersfield Cove. He was about 12 years of age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Printers Wanted.

TWO or three young men can find employ at the "Newspaper Exchange," No. 22 School street. Those who have some knowledge of the business would be preferred. Apply to the Proprietor, GEO. F. BEMIS.
Boston, Jan. 29, 1848.

Working Men's Protective Union.

DIVISION No. 8, South Canton, Mass. Notice is hereby given, that by vote of said Division, they will not give or receive credit. Any person soliciting credit in the name of said Division, is an impostor.
A. HERSEY, Chairman of Board of Commerce.
Jan29 3t*

The American Almanac.

1848. JAMES MUNROE & CO. 134 Washington street, publish "THE AMERICAN ALMANAC AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, FOR 1848, Volume 19. Price—$1 00. Containing more matter than any other volume of its size.

This periodical has maintained a high stand for eighteen years, and as a work of reference, to the politician, to the scientific, and to the man of business, it is of great value; for in addition to the large amount of astronomical and meterological information, the former furnished by Prof. Pierce, we find in the number before us the names, &c., of all the principal officers in the employment of the United States and the individual States, including the army and navy, judiciary, members of the present Congress, ministers and consuls of the United States—all the presidents of the United States and all the *governors of each State since the settlement* of the country, with the respective dates of service. Post office statistics and laws respecting postage; tables relating to the public lands and the revenue and expenditure of the United States and individual States; commercial statistics, the Mexican tariff; bank, college, church and census tables; *titles and abstracts of the laws, resolutions and treaties of the last session of Congress*, and abstracts of the constitutions of the several States; also, the reigning sovereigns of Europe, form of their respective governments, &c; the names and ages of the royal family and nobility of England, the members of the Government and both Houses of Parliament, and of the Judiciary of England, obituary of distinguished individuals of this country and of Europe, a chronicle of principal events for the past year, &c., &c.,—a perfect "*omnium gatherum*," and all in it useful. Jan29

New Books.

JAMES MUNROE & CO., have received The New Kingdom, or the Chinese Empire and its Inhabitants, by S. Wells Williams, 2v 12mo, illustrated. Don Quixote de la Mancha, 2v 12mo, illustrated. The Prose Writers of Germany, with handsome portraits, 8vo. The Water Cure in America, 12mo. The Solar System, by Dr Nichol, 15 illustrations. Martineau's Discourses, new vol, 12mo. Progress of the Christian Life, by H. Ware, Jr. The Silent Pastor, edited by Rev J. F. Ware. The Sick Chamber, 18mo. Lowell's Poems, 2d series, 16mo. Evangeline, by Prof. Longfellow, 16mo. Naomi, by Mrs E. B. Lee, 12mo. Sermons on the Communion, 12mo. Parker's Letter to the People of the United States, touching the matter of Slavery, etc.
Jan29 134 Washington, opposite School st.

Philosophy of Health.

TICKNOR & CO., have just published,—The Philosophy of Health, or Health without Medicine, a Treatise on the Laws of the Human System, by L. B. Coles, M. D., 1 vol. Price 25 cents.
Also, lately Published,—Physical Education and the Preservation of Health, by John C. Warren, M. D., 1 vol. Price 25 cents.
jan29 135 Washington st.

Evangeline—Sixth Edition.

TICKNOR & CO., have just Published,—The Sixth Edition of Evangeline, A Tale of Acadie, by Henry W. Longfellow, 1 vol, 16mo.
jan29 135 Washington st.

A Book for Every Mason.

TICKNOR & CO., have recently Published,—A Brief Practical Treatise on Mortars, with an account of the Processes employed at the public Works, in Boston Harbor, by Lieut Wm H. Wright, 1 vol 12mo. Plates.—Price $1 00.
jan29 135 Washington st.

Farm for Sale.

Only $1200 00 for a Farm situated in the Northerly part of Framingham, containing 30 acres of good land, with a convenient House and Barn, on the same. Also, a valuable lot of Fruit Trees. A rare chance is offered to purchasers as the same must be sold immediately.
Apply to ELIPHALET WHEELER, in the Village of Framingham.
Framingham, Jan. 29th, 1848. 3t

A Farm for Sale.

Situated in Billerica, containing about 20 acres of excellent land well divided into Tillage, Orcharding and Pasturing. On the premises are from 150 to 200 young Fruit Trees. About 30 produced good crops last year. The Buildings consisting of a two story House, Barn, Chaise House, Wood-house, Poultry Pen, &c., are all nearly new and in good condition; said Farm is situated about 5 miles from Lowell, and ½ from the Lowell Railroad Depot at Billerica Mills; 16½ from Boston; it is on the main stage-road to Lowell. The subscriber has about two tons of hay and corn fodder. A good Horse and Wagon; a new Harness and some Poultry The Buildings are insured for $1200 for seven years; will be transferred to the purchaser. The above will be sold for Twenty Five Hundred Dollars. Ten Hundred can remain any length of time.
Inquire of WM. HAMLEN, Billerica, or ASA BROWN, at the Charlestown State Prison. tf Jan29

Middlesex ss. To the Heirs at Law and others interested in the estate of Fanny Underwood, late of Medford, in said County, deceased. Greeting.

WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to me for Probate, by John Angier and Moses Edgell, the Executors therein named. You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the third Tuesday of March, to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the same. And the said John and Moses, is ordered to serve this Citation, by giving personal notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate living within twenty miles of said Court, seven days, at least, previous thereto, and, by publication, hereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be ten day days at least before said Court.
Dated at Cambridge, this tenth day of January, A. D., 1848. S. P. P. FAY, J. Prob.
Jan29 3w

FARMERS'

Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

HAS been in successful operation for three years from the 24th of September last. During that time have insured two millions thirty-one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. The amount of premium notes is one hundred twenty-three thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars; and during this time the losses by fire only amount to sixteen hundred nine dollars and twenty-nine cents, thus showing that it is cheaper for persons to insure in a Company that has its connection with the compact portion of Cities, Villages, or any hazardous property.

Any persons wishing to become members can make application at the Office, Georgetown, Mass., or to any of the following Directors or Agents:

DIRECTORS.—David Mighill, Moses Carter, Asa Nelson, Paul Dole and John Kimball, of Georgetown; Asa Brown, Hamilton; Thomas Perley, Boxford; Philip E. Hill, Bridgewater; John G. Hood, Topsfield; John Tenney, Methuen; George F. Whittredge, Lyunfield; E. Russell Hinkley, Woburn; Daniel Alden, Middleborough; Stephen Lewett, Bellingham; Samuel J. Lyons, Gill.

AGENTS.—Joseph French, Henry B. Pratt, Shrewsbury; Otis Newton, Westboro'; Erastus L. Metcalfe, Franklin; Calvin Kelton, Athol; Marius M. Hovey, Sutton; Augustus Phipps, Hopkinton; George S. Baker, Fall River; Henry G. Davis, George L. Chase, Milbury; George M. Prentiss, William A Brigham, Worcester; Joel Chapin, Springfield; Theophilus Herrick, Gloucester; George Giddings, Sandwich; Adolphus Smith, Newton; George Childs, Leyden; John M. Read, West Bridgewater; Ebenezer French, Amesbury; Rufus Holden, Acton; Beriah W. Fay, New Salem; Jacob Collier, Northfield; Daniel Abbott, Salem; John Nash, Abington; Henry Cowell, Wrentham; A. H. Bullen, Northampton; Warren Fuller, Monson; George F. Barnard, New Bedford. DAVID MIGHILL, President.
WILLIAM BOYNTON, Sec'y.
Georgetown, Jan. 29, 1848. 3m

Percussion Caps.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND, G. D. Reid's French Caps.
TWO HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND Walker's English.
A new supply just received from the makers, warranted of best quality. For sale by LANE & READ.
jan22 No. 6 Market Square, Boston.

Dog Collars.

A QUANTITY OF FANCY LEATHER DOG COLLARS, just received from Paris—Brass and Iron Chain Collars and Dog Chains, constantly for sale by LANE & READ,
jan22 No 6 Market Square, Boston.

Kephart's Patent Fruit and Vegetable Preserver

BY the use of which Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, &c., can be had at all seasons of the year—possessing all their natural juices and flavor.

The undersigned, having purchased the above patent right for the United States and Territories, excepting the states of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the cities of New York and St. Louis, invite the attention of the public to an examination of the scientific principles upon which the above invention is based, as well as its practical utility. For a particular description of the Preserver, see the Ploughman, for July 17th. They offer for sale patent rights for the construction and use of the Preserver, by states, cities, counties, towns, or individual rights, upon terms that will induce all interested in the growth or sale of fruit and vegetables; also dealers in butter, eggs, or in the curing and preservation of meats, to purchase rights and construct houses.

All desirous of a further knowledge of the operations of the Preserver, can see one in operation, either by calling upon P. Kephart, Western Hotel, Baltimore, Md., who is our authorized agent, or upon the subscribers, Coats-st. Wharf, near Fairmount, Phila.

All communications will receive prompt attention if addressed either to P. Kephart, Baltimore, Md., or FLACK THOMPSON & BROTHER, Spring Garden, P. O., Philadelphia, Pa. jy31

Farm for Sale.

This Farm, consisting of 52 Acres, is beautifully situated in Hopkinton, about a mile from the centre of the town. The soil is of excellent quality and under high cultivation. The buildings are extensive and all in thorough repair. They consist of a large two story dwelling House, large Barn, on the most approved plan, Carriage and Wood House, Ice House, large Cart and Work-shop recently erect d, Granary, &c. Also, a Poultry House, with a yard of a quarter of an acre, well stocked with the choicest variety of Plum Trees, most of which are in fine bearing order. There are on the premises between five and six Hundred Fruit Trees of the most approved kinds, consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Quince, &c. These Trees are in the most flourishing state, and a large number of them in good bearing order. There is also a Nursery of 500 Peach Trees of the most superior varieties.

The garden contains upwards of an acre of ground and is well filled with a choice selection of shrubbery, vegetables, &c., among which are the Francouia and Antwerp Raspberry, Catawba and Sweet White Grape, a bed of a quarter of an acre of Strawberries, Currants, Gooseberries, large Asparagus beds, Rhubarb, &c., &c.

The subscriber having recently left town offers the above place at a great bargain, and it is well worthy the attention of any one in the city, who is desirous of securing a beautiful summer residence in the vicinity of schools and churches, and of easy access to the city by Railroad.

If not previously disposed of at private sale, the premises will be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the first day of March next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

For further particulars, inquire of Mr. Albert Claflin.
HENRY WALDRON.
Hopkinton, Jan. 22, 1848. tmh1

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

The subscriber now offers for sale the valuable Farm on which he now resides, which is generally known as the "Thomas Farm." Said Farm is pleasantly situated on Red Stone Hill, in Sterling, and contains about 75 acres of land, suitably divided into Mowing, Pasturage, Tillage, and Woodland. The Wood Lot contains about 16 or 18 acres, and the growth of Wood is young and thrifty. There is a good and thrifty Orchard on the place, consisting of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums and Peaches. Of Winter Apples, the produce is from 80 to 90 barrels per year, and all of excellent and choice varieties.

The Dwelling House is commodious, well built, and finished throughout, having all the appurtenances necessary for comfort and convenience, and the water, which is excellent and never-failing, is brought into the house by a pump.

The Barn is in good repair and is sufficiently commodious for the produce of the Farm. The Wood-house, Carriage-house, Wagon-house, Piggery and the other Outhouses, are all in good repair. There is also a good and convenient Work-shop on the same, and a Cider Mill, both of which are in first rate repair.

Any person desiring an eligible and pleasantly located Farm will here find one. Among its advantages not enumerated above, may be added, that it is but about 50 rods from the District School-house, 1 mile from the centre of Sterling, and 2 1-2 from the flourishing and rapidly growing village of Clintonville.

For terms and other information, apply to the subscriber on the premises.
J. H. WOOD.
Sterling, Jan. 22, 1848. 3w*

New Medical Books.

TICKNOR & CO., Medical Booksellers and Publishers have for sale at the lowest prices.

Elements of General Pathology, by A. F. Charnel, 3d Edition, considerably enlarged, translate i translated from the French, by F. E. Oliver, M. D., and W. W. Morland, M. D., 1 vol, 8vo.

Etherization, with surgical remarks, by John C. Warren, M. D., with an appendix on Chloroform, 1 vol 16mo.

Remarks on the proper mode of administering Sulphuric Ether, by Inhalation. Price 25 cents.

Lectures in relation Medical Jurisprudence and Medicine, by Alfred S. Taylor, edited with notes and additions, by R. E. Griffith, M. D., 1 vol 8vo.

Dr Holmes Introductory Lecture, delivered before the Medical Class of Harvard University. Price 20 cents.

Tracts on Generation, translated from the German, by C. R. Gilman and Theodore Tellkampf. Price 50 cents.

Females and their Diseases, a series of Letters to his Class, by Charles D. Meigs, M. D., 1 vol, 8vo., &c., &c.
jan22 135 Washington st.

Oxen for Sale.

FOR sale, a pair of working Oxen six years old, bright red, and weight thirty six hundred. They have beautiful horns and are completely broke. They will be found on the "Aaron Kimball Farm," in the north part of Grafton, Kimball Ville, so called; the best pair in town.
S. HATHAWAY.
Grafton, Jan. 22. 3t

Adelphian Academy.

THE Spring Term will commence March 7th and close May 19. Board, $1 50 to $1 75. Tuition, $3 00 to $5 00.
North Bridgewater, Jan. 22, 1848. L. F. C. LOOMIS, Sec.

Valuable Farm for Sale!!

For sale, a Farm in Boxboro', the late residence of Mr. James Hayward, deceased, situated on the road leading from Littleton to Stow, and two miles from the Fitchburg Railroad Depot in West Acton.

Said Farm consists of from 210 to 250 acres of good land, suitably divided into Mowing, Tillage, Pasturage and Woodland, well watered, and mostly fenced with stone wall. The Buildings consist of a large well finished dwelling House, calculated for two families—large Barns with good Cellar, and all necessary out buildings, in good repair.

The Farm will produce annually Hay sufficient to winter from 30 to 35 head of Cattle. It is well supplied with Fruit, &c.,—has been improved several years for the growing of Hops, 10,000 lbs., having been raised on it the last year, and is furnished with every convenience for curing and pressing the same.

The Farm will be sold entire, or the buildings and homestead without the outlands, as may suit the purchaser.

Terms easy, and possession given immediately, if desired. For further information, inquire of Elijah Hale, Esq., of Stowe, Proctor Rice & Co., No. 118 State Street, Boston, Emery Fairbanks of Ashburnham, Stevens Hayward 2d, on the premises, or
SAMUEL HAYWARD, Adm'r.
Boxborough, Jan. 15, 1848. 5w*

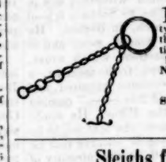
Exchange for a good Farm.

Two valuable Brick Houses in the city, nearly new, would be exchanged for a good Farm near the city.
Inquire of JOHN FENNO, Chelsea.
Chelsea, Nov. 6, 1847. tf

Farms Wanted.

Wanted, 30 Farms, prices varying from $300 to 15,000 for which cash will be paid or taken in exchange for Boston property. Apply to
N. MUNROE, 3 State street.
nov6

Cattle Ties.



100 Dozen Tie Up Chains; for safety and economy, it is *the* thing, and the only thing to tie up Cattle.
For sale low by ROGERS NOURSE & MASON.
Agricultural Warehouse AND
Seed Store, over the Market, Boston.
nov27 2m

Sleighs for Sale.

THE Subscriber has a good assortment of Family Sleighs, which he will sell cheap, and warrant them. Also, Carriages and Harnesses, Wagon and Pew Cushions, Riding Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Trunks, Carriage Lamps, Brass Bands, Coach Wrenches, Harness Trimmings, Carriage Lace, Drab Cloths, Damask, Moreen, Morocco Skins, Painted Carpet, &c., &c.
Also, Paints, Copal

THE POET'S CORNER.

THE LAND OF DREAMS.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

A mighty realm is the Land of Dreams,
With steeps that hang in the twilight sky,
And weltering oceans and trailing streams
That gleam where the dusky valleys lie.
But over its shadowy border flow
Sweet rays from the world of endless morn,
And the nearer mountains catch the glow,
And flowers in the nearer fields are born.

The souls of the happy dead repair,
From their bowers of light to that happy land,
And walk in the fainter glory there,
With the souls of the living, hand in hand.
One sweet calm in that shadowy sphere,
From eyes that open on earth no more—
One warning word from a voice once dear—
How they rise in the memory o'er and o'er!

Far off from those hills that shine with day,
And fields that bloom in the heavenly gales,
The Land of Dreams goes stretching away
To dimmer mountains and darker vales.
There lie the chambers of guilty delight,
There walk the spectres of guilty fear,
And soft, low voices that float through the night
Are whispering sin in the helpless ear.

Dear maid, in thy girlhood's opening flower,
Scarce weaned from the love of childish play!
The tears on whose cheeks are but the shower
That freshens the early blooms of May!
Thine eyes are closed, and over thy brow
Pass thoughtful shadows and joyous gleams,
And I know by the moving lips, that now
Thy spirit strays in the Land of Dreams.

Light-hearted maiden, oh, heed thy feet!
Oh, keep where that beam of Paradise falls!
And only wander where thou may'st meet
The blessed ones from its shining walls.
So shalt thou come from the Land of Dreams,
With love and peace to this world of strife;
And the light that over that border streams
Shall lie on the path of thy daily life.

THE WANDERER'S SONG.

The voice of the Indian stream I've heard,
As it sailed o'er the world of pearls;
And by Ebro's wave the soft night bird
Breathe songs to the starry worlds;
The spirit of air with its sweetest sigh
Through Araby's date-trees roam;
But give me, with fond companions by,
The music of Home—dear Home!

I've gazed on the flowers of golden hue
That cradle on Persia's land;
And the mantle dipped in a sunny blue
Which roofs the Ionian strand.
I've bowed to the Southern eyes, that burn
'Neath their rich brow's jetty dome;
Yet my heart hath panted again to turn
To the beauty of Home—dear Home!

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Stanislaus Kosmierski, the Polish Peasant.

A TALE OF PEASANT SUPERSTITION AND FAITH.

BY J. T. S. SULLIVAN.

In the year 1717, at the fork of the roads between St. Petersburg and Schlusselburg, stood a humble thatched cottage, of small dimensions and untenantable appearance. The domicil, together with ten acres of land, belonged to the estate of a Russian nobleman, Count Uwarow, a very rich and powerful baron of the empire, and a man of unbounded power within the extent of his own possessions. He cherished, in common with his titled countrymen, a great contempt and dislike for the Poles. No opportunity was allowed to escape to make this dislike oppressive. The distracting contentions of Poland had tended to debase and degrade its peasantry, while the political convulsions, which impoverished the people generally, and called into the ranks of the army all who could bear arms, induced many to desert their native country, and seek a home in other lands.

Among the number of these voluntary exiles, was Stanislaus Kosmierski, who, in the year above mentioned, emigrated from Poland with his wife and one child, and leased of Count Uwarow the aforesaid cottage. Stanislaus had been dragged from his plough to serve in the ranks of Poland's infantry. His wife, during the term of his service, had been unable to rescue herself from the wants and distress of poverty; and her sufferings, though ever uncomplained of, had induced him to quit his home, at the expiration of his term, and to seek for her some abode where they might live a mutual solace to each other.

Bugomila—for such was the name of his wife—had but recovered from a severe indisposition at the time to which our tale relates. A second child had blessed this peasant pair. When the children had been put to rest at night, the parents would sit and paint the future in colors, though humble in themselves, yet glowing to hearts that had known only the pleasures to be derived from the bare necessaries of life. In their poverty, Bugomila had been forced to suffer many privations during her illness; still she complained not, she murmured not, but bore all with a pious resignation, based upon an immovable reliance upon a kind and watchful Providence. Night and morning that needy home was the scene of heartfelt devotion. Their eldest child, a little girl, named after the mother, had been taught to clasp her little hands and kneel during the fervent prayers of her parents.

* * * * *

Spring and the summer had passed away, each day unvaried from each preceding day. Stanislaus and Bugomila found a pleasure in their children, and when they were at rest, and their daily work accomplished, they would sit and chat, and calculate the proceeds of their coming harvest, applying the money to be so received, to the purchase of necessaries, in anticipation of the winter. They had already, in their minds, appropriated the whole of their anticipated wealth, and longed for the coming autumn when they might execute their plans.

"Moja kochana," (my dear, when addressed to a woman,) would Stanislaus often say, "when the count sees we are honest and pay our rent, he will be less severe with us, and may make some improvements in our dwelling."

"Moj kochany," (my dear, when addressed to a man,) would the loving wife reply, "I look for nothing from these great lords. They never, even in Poland, regarded our sufferings, and in a strange land we have nothing to hope. We will aid ourselves, and trust in God for assistance."

The fall was approaching. Another week, and Stanislaus intended to gather his harvest. Alas! how frail are human calculations. A heavy gale, accompanied by a pelting hail, laid low all his hopes. He gazed on his ruined fields, and a tear stole down his cheek, when he contemplated the coming winter. Bugomila endeavored to console him, but in vain.

"If the count would forgive me the rent," he said, one evening after this calamity, "we might, perhaps, get through the winter, moja kochana."

"Speak to the count, Stanislaus; tell him the hand of God has robbed you of your expected money, and that you will make good the rent next year."

"But will he listen to me, Bugomila!"

"You can try him, moj kochany."

So that evening it was determined that, on the following morning, Stanislaus was to visit Count Uwarow; and relying on his clemency, the poor couple sought their couch, made soft by easy consciences and a pious submission to the will of Heaven.

Stanislaus was at his scanty breakfast, when the tramp of horses was heard. It drew nearer, and Stanislaus, with Bugomila and their little girl, rushed to the door to see who might be coming to that desolate spot. A hope that travellers were approaching gave a glimmer of joy to the poor man, for every house was used as a tavern in those days, and many a peasant made a penny in supplying the wants of transient visitors. This glimmer lighted the heart of Stanislaus but a moment, for the recollection that there was nothing in the house for travellers, however humble their calling might be, at once extinguished this ray of anticipated aid.

The sound of many voices was now heard, and very soon a troop of gayly-mounted gentlemen and servants, dressed in hunting costume, emerged from the woods. Leading the merry party, came Count Uwarow himself. As he approached the cottage, he saw the little group gathered about its door. Turning to some one of his attendants, he inquired who this peasant might be. On learning the name, he at once exclaimed, "A Pole!" and rode up to the cottage.

"Look ye, you Polish varlet," commenced the count, "my steward tells me you are domiciled here. See you pay your rent, or I'll have ye turned out to seek a shelter elsewhere."

"Most noble count, my crops have been ruined by the late storm," replied Stanislaus, in broken Russian; "and ——"

"That's not my fault. You Poles come to our country, expecting us to supply you with food, shelter, and clothing; but I'll have none of this on my estates. So pay your rent, or go you shall!" and with a cut of his whip at Stanislaus, he led the party onward to the chase.

This interview had robbed poor Stanislaus of all hope. Despair stared him in the face, and he stood gazing after the count, pale with rage, and agonized on account of his wife and little ones.

"Curses on that proud and haughty lord!"

"Hush, moj kochany," exclaimed Bugomila. "Remember, the lip that curses shall want bread!"

Wiping a tear from his cheek, he returned to the deserted table, and burying his face in his hands, gave vent to his tears. Bugomila strove to console him, but she could point to no hope. She could devise no means whereby to extricate him from his gathering embarrassments.

"What are twenty rubles to him? He spends more every day in one meal at his castle, and yet he struck me, and threatened to cast me, you and our little ones, upon the wide world, penniless, and without a home."

"God is just!" ejaculated Bugomila, and crossed herself.

"Niech bedzie pochwalony!" (May God be praised,) responded Stanislaus. "If God be just and kind," he continued, "why do we suffer! We are good, and say our prayers night and morning; we bear all without complaint, and yet these wicked lords have no care, no wants; they wallow in wealth and sin, and forget the needy."

"True, true!" responded Bugomila, suddenly rising from her seat. "Perhaps, isolated as we are, God has forgotten us."

"He cannot have heard our prayers, or he would have softened our sorrows and supplied our wants, Bugomila."

"Then, moj kochany, let us make our situation known to him."

"How can we do that!"

"Write to him, Stanislaus."

"I can't write, you know, Bugomila."

"Get some one to write for you."

"Who can write! And these Russians would never write to aid us; they like to see us suffer."

"Some pleasant day, Stanlaus, we will walk to Donashof hill, and raise our voices from its summit at noonday, and God will hear us then."

With this determination, Bugomila commenced her daily household duties; the little girl tended the infant, and Stanislaus went to the fields to ascertain the full extent of his losses.

The day had become dismal. The bright sky of the morning was overcast, and threatened another storm. The night was dark and gloomy, and the little family were gathered around their frugal board, with only sufficient food to stay the cravings of their appetites, when some one knocked at the door.

"Moj boze kochany!" (My dear God! a common exclamation among the Russians,) ejaculated Bugomila, as she looked with fear at Stanislaus. They dreaded a second visit from the count, and it was not until the knock had been repeated that the door was opened.

"Dobry wiczor," (Good evening,) said the stranger, as he entered.

The sound of their native tongue cheered the hearts of the cottagers. They welcomed their guest heartily, and, with apologies for so scanty a repast, offered him all their humble dwelling afforded. The stranger seated himself, and ate with sharp appetite. He was clad in garments that had seen better days, but which had evidently been made for him. He was well booted, and the dust on his garments showed he had travelled far.

During some conversation about their native country, Bugomila whispered to Stanislaus that he could ask the stranger to write the letter for them. The temptation was too strong to be resisted, and Stanislaus, in a blunt way, proposed to the stranger to write this epistle in liquidation of any claim for his supper and lodging. Their guest cheerfully consented to this arrangement, although the idea of writing to God struck him with amazement—still he complied.

Bugomila succeeded in getting a sheet of white paper, but for pen and ink she was at a loss. They had never had writing materials in their house, as no one could use them. Studying how to overcome this difficulty, the stranger pulled forth a pencil, and commenced the letter, thus obviating all difficulties in the way of achieving the desired object.

The letter was duly finished, after Stanislaus and Bugomila had inserted a list of their wants, which included nearly everything a household like theirs required, to make such humble people happy and comfortable. This done, they retired to rest. The next morning at an early hour, the stranger left them. When they were once more alone, a puzzling question presented itself—namely, whither was the letter to be sent? Bugomila's memory came to the rescue.

"The old priest at home," said the wife, "once said, in his sermon, '*Fear not, my children, for God is in the wind and in the storm; he abides in the deep forest and in the crowded haunts of men.*' Take the letter, Stanislaus, and go into the woods, and there throw it to the wind. God abides there, and he will see it."

Stanislaus did as his wife bade him, and having found a little open space among the trees, threw the letter into the air, nor looked to see where it fell.

The road on the north side of the cottage was frequently travelled, and bordered a dense forest, in which Peter the Great occasionally indulged in the chase. It so happened, that two days after the letter had been deposited, the royal throng of hunters were led by a stag to the very spot where it lay. One of the emperor's attendants saw the letter, and picked it up. Not being able to read Polish, and thinking it might contain some clue to a Polish conspiracy, he carried the suspected document to his sovereign, who quietly placed it in his pocket, and pursued his sport. On reaching home, he gave the letter to one of his secretaries to translate. With a smile upon his countenance, the secretary soon returned the original with the Russian version. Peter the Great read the translation with marked attention, having been struck with the peculiar idea of these poor peasants in writing to God, and immediately commanded one of his ministers to have a wagon filled with every article mentioned in the letter, together with two hundred rubles, and to send some person to him who should drive the wagon whither he might direct. The next morning all was prepared, and the wagoner presented himself to the emperor.

"Take this wagon on the road to Schlusselburg, and when you come near to a small house and farm, at the cross of two roads, dismount, let your horses go on with the wagon, and do you return. Take a horse with you for your journey back. Keep this a secret, and when you have done your errand, report yourself. Go!"

All was done as the emperor had commanded, and the horses were left near the house in the road. Accustomed to stop by the wayside, they approached the door of Stanislaus. Hearing the neighing of horses at his door, the poor peasant immediately ran out to welcome the traveller. He saw the wagon and the horses, but no driver. He called, but no answer came.

He feared the driver might have fallen and been injured, so he took his dog, and was about to depart in search of the lost wagoner, when Bugomila suggested the possibility of his being asleep in the wagon. They went out to look, but he was not there. Attracted by the sight of the very articles she herself desired, she continued her examination, and being very soon convinced that the wagon contained nothing but the very things she had enumerated in her letter, she called to her husband to return.

"Niech bedzie pochwalony!" (God be praised.) "Moj kochany, God has received our letter, and has granted our prayer. Grawda"—(it is true)—"see here!"—and she exhibited to her astounded Stanislaus, one article after the other, until, overwhelmed with surprise, he crossed himself, and exclaimed—"God is merciful and kind!"

Now came the joy of taking out all the little comforts and necessaries. They were carried into the house, and while Stanislaus looked to the horses, Bugomila unpacked the presents. Meats, flour, pots, pans, spoons, knives and forks, were all laid out, and finally they saw the two hundred rubles. Overcome with excessive joy, they embraced each other, and wept for very gladness, while the little Bugomila joined in her tears from childish sympathy for her parents. The first shock of surprise being over, they knelt down and thanked God for his remembrance of the poor peasants.

Here, perhaps, our story should end; but we cannot close without recording another generous trait in the character of the eccentric emperor.

One of the servants of Count Uwarow, on passing the house next morning, observed the wagon, and saw also great changes going on in the cottage. He mentioned this to his master, adding a suggestion that the Pole must have murdered some traveller. That very evening the count, returning home, stopped to examine for himself. He saw lights burning, and a plentiful meal spread on the table, and everything denoting an improvement in his tenant's circumstances. At once convinced that the suspicions of the servant were well founded, he sent to the commissary of police in St. Petersburg, charging Stanislaus with murder; and the next day the officers were at the count's castle, to receive further orders. The wish of Count Uwarow was law to these minions of the police, and they proceeded to the humble peasant's cottage to arrest the Pole. Struck with dismay at sight of the police, Stanislaus could scarcely utter a sound. His affrighted wife demanded the cause of his arrest, but received only brutal treatment in reply. She determined to follow her husband. Closing her house, she took her little children, and with some money in her pocket, harnessed the horses and proceeded to the city. Stanislaus was brought before the commissary of police, where, with innocent simplicity, he related the story of his distress, the writing of the letter, and the arrival of the wagon. Such a tale convinced the commissary that it was but the invention of his prisoner, and at once ordered Stanislaus to be confined in prison for one week, and at the expiration of that time to be executed.

Lost in despair, Bugomila clung to the neck of her wronged and injured husband, until the officers tore them asunder. "Fly to the emperor!" said Stanislaus, as he was forced from his wife and children. This inspired the faithful Bugomila with hope. She ran to the palace, little dreaming of the difficulty she had to encounter in gaining an audience of Peter the Great. The guard repulsed her, and when they heard her Polish dialect, even treated her with harsh insolence. Seated near the gate, she determined to await the coming of the sovereign. Hour passed after hour, and still he came not. It was already near the set of sun, when she perceived the Emperor's approach. He was on horseback, followed by attendants. As he drew near, she trembled with agitation; but the all-absorbing desire of her heart gave her courage, and she threw herself in tears on her knees, seizing the stirrup of Peter, and praying for her husband's life.

Ever ready to examine into the abuses of his government, the emperor reined in his horse, and inquired the cause of her sorrow. A few words served to convince him that her husband had written the singular letter which had fallen into his hands, and curious to learn more of this Polish peasant, he ordered her to follow him to the palace. Here she explained all. The commissary was sent for, and carefully questioned as to the guilt of the prisoner.

"Your majesty, his guilt was established beyond a doubt during his examination, and Count Uwarow appeared as his accuser."

"Were the proofs such as admitted of no doubt?" inquired the Emperor.

"Not even a shadow of doubt, your majesty, and such as would authorize me to swear to his guilt myself."

"Are you willing to swear, Mr. Commissary?"

"I am, my liege."

"And if I should show you that no grounds existed, and on proof of this, should condemn you to be executed for abuse of your power, would you still swear?"

Scarcely believing the emperor could know anything of a mere Polish peasant, the commissary at once replied—"I would."

"Be it so. Swear. No," said the emperor, "I will not let you perjure yourself in addition to your crime of intended murder. Now see, sir, what proof I can adduce of this poor peasant's innocence."

The letter was then brought forward, the secretary who translated it, the minister who obtained the wagon and its contents, and the servant who drove it to the peasant's door. The commissary was confounded.

"Now," commenced the emperor, "I shall make an example of you, in order to show my functionaries that the rights of the peasant are to be respected, that the poor man is still a human being, and that he is not to be crushed by arbitrary power and injustice."

Turning to an attendant in waiting—"Summon Count Uwarow to appear before us to-morrow."

Then seating himself at a table, he wrote two orders—the one released Stanislaus, and restored him to liberty, life, and to his family; the second was sentence upon the commissary to take the place of the Pole.

The next day Count Uwarow appeared. The emperor reprimanded him for his conduct, and forced him to sign a lease of the cottage and the ten acres to Stanislaus and his son for life, free from rent, and to keep the house in good repair during their lives.

"If any ill comes to this Pole, you, Sir Count, must answer for it. Go, and remember the rights of the humble." [Ladies' Book.

RESPECT DOES NOT FOLLOW EXTRAVAGANCE. The man who takes care of his earnings is far more respected than he who squanders all in "riotous living." So with the young lady. Although she may spend her last dollar in the purchase of a new dress or a costly shawl, and follow the whims of fashion as closely as does the fashionable belle who has thousands at her disposal, she cannot make people believe she is richer than she really is; and is more likely to incur suspicion as to her rectitude of character, and to keep away such young men as make good husbands, from her society, than if she lived prudently and dressed plainly.

WHAT GIRL WOULD BE A QUEEN.—It is said that her Majesty the Queen of Spain is subject to fits of melancholy, and extreme depression of spirits, and that these sad periods come on suddenly, and form a striking contrast with occasional sallies of the most buoyant gaiety. She remains, we are told, sometimes for hours, sitting alone, and is often surprised in tears, without being able to account for her grief.

Louis Phillippe loves the domestic ease of the Tuilleries. Tuesday and Friday evenings are forbidden to strangers, they are his own, and he spends them in peace with his family. It is said, these two evenings in the week are employed in reading his memoirs—*Souvenirs de ma Vie*—which he has composed for the instruction of his children.

MRS. GAINES. The Washington correspondent of the New York Post, says that Mrs. Gaines's good fortune is quite a topic in the city, and that she has added fuel to the excitement among the gossips, by presenting two very estimable young ladies here, five thousand dollars each.

THE OLDEST BOOK IN AMERICA.—Bibliographers, antiquarians, scholars and all fond of the curious, will find at Mr B. M. Norman's bookstore, No. 16 Camp street, one of the greatest curiosities in the shape of a book that has ever been seen in America, or that perhaps can be found in any part of the world. It is a manuscript copy of an old Roman missal, written in Latin, on vellum, by a monk about the year A. D. 800. The book is consequently *one thousand and forty-seven years old*, at least; but the extreme fineness of the vellum and the great perfection and elegance of its numerous illuminations, together with its abbreviations and other indications, would warrant us in referring it to a much earlier date, perhaps to the fifth or sixth century. It is one of the most beautifully illuminated manuscripts that can be found in any part of the world, all its ornaments, drawings, emblematic figures and representations being elegantly executed in azure and gold, with all the colors as bright as on the day they came from the artist-monk. We feel warranted in assigning to this book a date much anterior to the time of Charlemagne, or the year 800, from the extreme elegance of its execution, the fineness and whiteness of its vellum, and from the fact that in the time of Charlemagne the art of illuminating manuscript books had much declined and had began to partake of the barbarism of the middle ages.

The history of this old book is brief. About the year 1734 it passed from the hands of a distinguished French gentleman into those of a respectable family in England, and has been carefully preserved and handed down from generation to generation to the present day. It was brought to this city by one of our most distinguished citizens, a descendant of the aforesaid English family. [New Orleans Picayune.

EDUCATION.—The multitude think that to educate a child is to crowd into its mind a given amount of knowledge; to load the memory with words. No wonder that they think everybody fit to teach. The true end of education is to unfold and direct aright our whole nature. Its office is to call forth powers of thought, affection, will, and outward actions, powers to observe, to reason, to judge, to contrive—power to adopt good counsels, and to pursue them, to govern ourselves and influence others, to gain and spread happiness. The intellect was created not to receive passively a few words, dates and facts, but to be active for the acquisition of truth. Education should inspire a profound love of truth, and teach the process of investigation. A sound logic, by which we mean the science and art which instructs us in the true laws of reasoning and evidence, is an essential part of a good education. [Channing.

GREAT EVENTS FROM LITTLE CAUSES. If a private country gentleman, in passing through Chesire, (England,) about the year 1730, had not been overturned in his carriage, America, instead of being a republic at this moment, might have continued a dependent on England. This country gentleman happened to be Augustus Washington, Esq., who was thus accidentally thrown into the company of a lady who became his wife, emigrated with him to America, and in 1732 became the mother of George Washington.

When Louis VII. cropped his hair and shaved his beard, which probably had not been fashionable for several years, Eleanor, his wife, finding him with his unusual appearance, was so disgusted that she applied for a divorce and obtained it. She then married the Count of Anjou, afterward Henry II. She had for marriage dower the rich provinces of Poitou and Guyenne; and this was the origin of those wars which for three hundred years ravaged France, and cost the French three millions of men. [Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

PARIS FASHIONS. Among the new materials is mentioned *satin-Marguerite*, worked with small flowers; and gauze embroidered flat with flowers in silks of the natural colors. The corsages are very low, in the form of a V upon the breast; and the *berthes* are trimmed lightly in front and long behind. In town, grey cashemire is much worn, embroidered with grey velvet flowers, and trimmed with large buttons of *passementerie*, velvet, and *soutache*. A robe of velvet *vert d'Italy*, with the corsage draped, and the sleeves trimmed with white lace, relieved by a large knot of rose-colored ribbon, with long ends, and a *papillon* knot at the bottom of the corsage, is much admired. For *robes des chambres*, flannel with cachemire patterns is a striking novelty; the sleeves are very wide and long. They are looped to the elbow by a cord and tassels; there is also a rich *cordeliere* at the waist, but no other garniture. The evening *robes* are trimmed with volants of black and white lace, placed alternately: these are generally upon rich shades of *groseille, gros vert, Isabelle* and *gros blue*. The forms and materials of out-door dress were last month in a great degree decided; the number of *pardessus* is, however, increased, by the introduction of some velvet ones, of a form between the *mantelet* and the mantle: they are made rather more than a half-length behind, long, and sloping almost to a point in front, and closed from the throat to the bottom by a row of buttons of a new form: they are wadded, lined with satin, and trimmed in general with fur; indeed, notwithstanding the number of other trimmings, both of *passementerie*, black lace, velvet, and ribbon, furs predominate; and though the weather is still mild for the time of year, serveral fur *mantelets* have appeared.

HON. SAMUEL HUBBARD. One of the most remarkable acquirements of the late Judge Hubbard was his familiar acquaintance with the Bible. He could not only repeat a great portion of it, but could refer to the place where it was to be found. We have often witnessed him in the performance of his duties as Sabbath school teacher, in Park street church, in Boston. He had a large bible class of young men; and in the conversation and discussions which arose, Judge Hubbard would quote, from memory, a verse from the Bible, as occasion required, and add: "I think you will find it in ——," naming a chapter of a book of the Bible. He would not say with certainty where the text might be found; but it was interesting to observe that he was invariably correct, both in the memory of the text and his impression as to the place in which it could be found. Such a knowledge of the scriptures could have been obtained only by long and faithful study of the word of God. [Lynn News.

OBITUARY. Mr. Corey, who died at the Alms House, in Springfield, Mass., recently, was affected by a singular species of insanity. He imagined himself the possessor of immense wealth. He believed that the Alms House, where he lived, was his property, and the inmates he looked upon as guests; while he in the capacity of master of the House, exercised the duties of hospitality, and waited upon their wants. Acting under these ideas, his services are represented to have been quite valuable.

Mr. Corey also considered himself a great politician, and fancied that upon his shoulders rested the prosperity and welfare of the Republic. He was a leading member of both the National and State governments, and spent hours in investigating abstruse points in finance, tariff protection, education, and the domestic and foreign relations of the country, and in devising plans which he intended Congress should adopt. In conversation he was exceedingly polite, and was always gentlemanly in his deportment. In addition to these characteristics, the deceased was a humble, devout and consistent Christian, acting always according to the light he possessed. [Republican.

MILK IN MEXICO. "Mustang," the correspondent of the Delta, writes from Mexico that the Mexicans, among other curious customs, have an odd manner of selling milk. The animals themselves are driven from door to door of the different regular customers, where they are milked to order. Besides a drove of cows, with the calves are muzzled, running and bleating after them, there is also a gang of goats and asses driven along, that people may suit themselves according to their different tastes. Mustang adds:—"It is impossible to devise the reason or origin of this mode of selling milk unless it arose from the natural villany of the people and their distrust of each other—it being a preventive against adulteration and of their disposing of a quantity of milk inferior to that represented."

THE HOLY LAND.

JACOB'S WELL AND THE SAMARITANS.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

Our last view of Jerusalem was very fine. We looked back from a ridge on the northern road, and saw it lying, bright and stately, on its everlasting hills: but it looked lower than from most other points of view, from the Moab mountains forming its lofty background. We descended the slope before us, and lost sight of the Holy City forever.

Again we were struck with the vivid coloring of the scenery. All this day, the hills were dressed in brilliant hues;—the soil, red, grey, and brown; the tilled portions of the brightest green; and the shadows purple or lilac. All the hills show traces of having been once terraced; and they were still completely so in the neighborhood of our encampment this evening,—the terraces following the strata of the stone, which all lay slanting. This gives a singular air of wildness to the most cultivated spots. Here and there were basins among the hills, the red soil dropped all over with fig and olive trees, or full of corn; and the upland tracks winding among slopes all strewn with cistus, iris, cyclamen, and anemones, and bristling with tall flowing hollyhocks. On we went, past deep old wells yawning in the hollows, or stone cisterns, few camels here and there, browsing in the dells; past groups of Arabs with their asses, carrying corn to the city; past stone villages crowning the steeps, till, at 6. P. M. we encamped beside a beautiful old pool. We were under the shelter of a rock whose moist crevices were fringed with delicate ferns. While dinner was preparing, I went back on our road — the narrow, stony road, which wound round the verdant promontory opposite to our rock—to find a honeysuckle which I had seen climbing and blossoming to a great height! and I brought back a charming handful of flowers.

While we were at dinner in the tent, a sound of scuffling was heard outside; and when our dragoman next entered, he was out of breath. We afterwards heard the whole story, and were amused to find how zealous our Mohammedan servants could be in the cause of Christians. Some Arabs, with their loaded mules, had come with the intention of encamping beside the pool; and, on finding the ground partly occupied, though there was plenty of room left, they became abusive, and wondered aloud what business these cursed Christians had in their country. Our dragoman resented this, and threw the speaker down over the tent ropes. There was then a stout scuffle, and our cook coming to help, and the Arabs falling one upon another over the tent pegs in the dark, they had the worst of it, and went off vowing vengeance. We heard no more of them, however.

The next morning we saw the Mediterranean, like a basin of deep blue water between two hills. We were not going towards it, however, but to Nablous, the ancient Sychar; where lies that Jacob's well at which the woman of Samaria was wont to draw water.

Our road lay through a most fertile valley now called Hawarrah, where the crops were splendid for miles, and the villages were thickly planted on the hills. The ground rose in a series of table lands, of which there was a succession of three, when we were leaving the rich Hawarrah valley. The roads in this part of the Holy Land were mere lanes full of stones between walls, or tracks through olive grounds and meadows, or paths running along shelves of the rocks, with a bit of rocky staircase at each end, about ascending or descending which our good horses made no difficulty.

Before entering the valley where old Sychar lay between the mountains Ebal and Gerizim, we came to the fine fertile parcel of ground which Jacob bought. The valley opens out into this wide basin; and near the junction of the valley and the basin is the old well which is the supposed scene of the conversation of Jesus with the Samaritan woman. Some of our party wound round the base of the hill to the well; and some (and I for one) rode by the upper path, over the shoulder of the hill, and came down on the other side. I had thus a fine view of the whole locality; of the valley where the city lies—a narrow valley, rich with fig and olive groves, and overhung by the rocky bases of Ebal and Gerizim, where the square, black entrances of tombs dotted the strata of the rocks. From this height, Jacob's well looked a beautiful expanse. The well is a mere rough heap of stones, with a hole in the middle, nearly closed up. What there is below ground I cannot say; but this is all that is to be seen on the surface. It is not a well likely to be in use now, for there are many springs and shallow cisterns (though no well) between this and the town, which lies about a mile and a half off.

Everybody knows that the Jews had no friendly dealings with the Samaritans in the time of Jesus. The quarrels had then lasted above 500 years. How many suns had gone down upon their wrath! The Samaritans had wished to assist the Jews in rebuilding the temple of Jerusalem, but the Jews hated them as a mixed race, and would not admit that they had any right to share in a temple worship, or any other Jewish privileges. It really was a most serious objection to the Samaritans, that they were of a mixed race; not only because the Jews believed that they held the promises on the very ground of the purity of their race, but because the intermarriages of the former Samaritan Israelities with Assyrians and others disposed them to idolatry, or at least, to a worship as mixed as their race. So the Samaritans were excluded from the rebuilding of the temple, above 500 years B. C. And not being permitted to help, they did all they could to hinder.

About one hundred years after, they obtained leave from the Persian court (to which both the Jews and they were subject) to build a second temple to Jehovah; and they built it on Mount Gerizim. This was a shocking impiety in the sight of the Jews; and it was the occasion of a number of lax minded Jews, who had broken the law, by marrying heathen wives, or otherwise, and who yet wished to worship Jehovah in his temple, resorting to Sychar, to join the Samaritans, and render their race yet more mixed. This was the quarrel which the woman of Samaria referred to when she spoke of the question, whether "men ought to worship in this mountain or in Jerusalem!" and thus is explained her wonder that Jesus, being a Jew, should ask water of her, who was a Samaritan. There was also a quarrel about their Scriptures; the Jews insisting to this day, that the Samaritans had altered two or three texts, relating to these two mountains, Ebal and Gerizim, in their own sacred copy of the books of Moses; the Samaritans insisting, of course, that theirs was the true copy.

From my early youth I had always taken a strong interest in this old quarrel, feeling sympathy with both parties, and a keen delight in the wise and soothing words of Jesus concerning it. What a truth it was for both parties to hear, that God was now to be worshipped everywhere; and that all places were henceforth to be as sacred as the Jerusalem temple, or the mountain at Sychar! And what a lesson in liberality it was to the Jews when he gave honor to the Samaritan in the parable, on account of his good works, above the sacred priest and the servant of the temple at Jerusalem. Both parties were, of course, wrong in their fierce anger; but each had much to plead on his own side. The Jews were bound to keep their race and worship pure; and held, as an essential matter of faith, that Jehovah would have but one dwelling place; which was their view of their temple. And the Samaritans were surely right in persisting in their endeavor to worship Jehovah, in accordance with the laws of Moses, as they did not believe in strange gods: and, if the Jews could not admit them to worship in the temple at Jerusalem, they could not be blamed for building one for themselves.

Such was always my view of the matter;—and such being my view, it was with indescribable interest that I looked this day upon Mount Gerizim, and remembered that somewhere in the city we were approaching was treasured that sacred copy of the Samaritan Pentateuch, (books of Moses) which the possessors believe to be the true one, and to be 3,500 years old. The most learned men among the Christians do not believe it to be nearly so old as that; but they have a high opinion of its value, and would follow it sooner than any other, I believe, excepting instances where the disputed texts about Ebal and Gerizim are concerned.

The present inhabitants of the city hate the Christians as heartily as the old inhabitants used to hate the Jews. The present inhabitants are Mohammedans of the most bigoted character; and they would admit neither Jews nor Christians within their gates, till within a few years, when the government of the country (then Egyptian) compelled them to better manners.—They dared not refuse us admission, but they behaved with great insolence. We had to ride from end to end of the city, our tents being pitched on a green on the other side. Our horses had to go as slowly as possible through the narrow street, which would not hold two abreast, and was paved with large slippery stones. As we rode along, one behind another, at this funeral pace, all the people came out to stare, and many to mock.

Three times things were thrown into my face; men and women laughed and sneered, and children thrust out their tongues. I felt what a lesson this was to intolerance about matters of opinion. In the streets of other cities, men take upon themselves to pity and despise one another, with no better knowledge in reality of one another's views and feelings than these Mohammedans had of ours, or we of theirs.

At last we were through! and glad I was to issue from the gate at the further end. But a sad sight awaited us there. A company of lepers were under the trees, crying out to us for charity, and stretching out their maimed hands. It is a terrible sight, which we see too often in that country. It saddened us at Jerusalem, almost every day.

Our tents were pitched on a weedy plot of ground, among gardens, orchards, and rippling streams, and looking up to Ebal on the one side, and Gerizim on the other. Ebal is still the sterner looking mountain of the two; but Gerizim has lost much of its fertility. Both have tombs and votive buildings on them, which show them to have been places of pilgrimage.

After dinner, we ascended a height, past the Mohammedan cemetery, whence we had a fine view, in the last sunlight, of the most beautiful city. It was once the capital of Samaria; and it is still, and must ever be, from its situation, a very striking place. It completely fills the valley, from side to side, and ascends a little way up the skirts of Gerizim. Its houses, with their flat white roofs, are hedged in by the groves which surround the town; vines spread from roof to roof, and from court to court; two or three palms spring up in the midst, and, higher aloft still, a graceful minaret here and there.

Then, to my delight, we descended to seek the Samaritan synagogue. We were guided to it, and I saw nearly all the Samaritans of the place; good-looking people, the men wearing the high, helmet-like turban, which we see in the portraits of Josephus, and other old Jews. They said their number was sixty in this place, and about forty more elsewhere:—only a hundred in the whole world. They declared their chief priest and the rest of their sect to be at Genoa. They keep three great feasts in the year, going up to Gerizim, as the Jews used to go up to the Temple.

The synagogue was a small, ordinary looking chapel, within a curtained recess of which is kept the old copy of the Pentateuch. It was shown to us, after some entreaty on our part; but I found it was impossible that I could be allowed to touch it.

I felt it a great event to have seen it. It is written on a sort of vellum, in the Samaritan text, clear, small, and even. The vellum is tattered; but it is well mounted on parchment. The priest himself dares not touch the MS. without careful purification; and he holds it by the ends of the rollers on which it is fixed as a scroll, like the copies of the Jewish law in synagogues.

We were lighted through the archways of the street on our way home, and down the hill, by a single candle, which burned steadily in the still air.

Our employment this evening was reading aloud the history of the Jewish and Samaritan controversy, and the fourth chapter of the gospel of John. While we were thus reading in our tent, the jackall was in full cry on the slopes of Gerizim.

MR. PENN'S LAW FOR PROMOTING INDUSTRY. Be it enacted; That all children of twelve years of age and upwards, be taught some useful trade or skill, the end that none ever be idle in the province, but that if they be poor, they may become rich, and if they be rich and become poor, they need not want. This law, and 58 others, of great importance, were framed by the assembly during a session of only *three days*. Wonder if the Legislature of New York and Ohio in a session of 120 *days* framed any law that will do as much good as this one; what do the farmers say? [Ohio Cultivator.

ROBBERY. A gentleman while engaged in paying postage at the general post office delivery had his pocket cut, and his pocket book extracted, containing $2375. The money is advertised this morning. The pocket book was large, and placed in an inner breast pocket, where it was of course prominent. An ample slit was cut from the out side at the bottom of the pocket, through which the book was extracted. [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A LADY. We learn from the Charleston (Va) Republican that Mrs. Lawson, widow of Anthony Lawson, Esq., was brutally murdered at her residence at Logan Court House on the night of the 27th ult. She was beaten to death with a poker and pair of tongs. The deceased lived by herself, and two negro boys, belonging to her sons, have been arrested as the murderers. It is said that one of them confessed the deed.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey has finally and satisfactorily disposed of "the New York cases,"—thirty-three suits instituted against Cornelius W. Lawrence, for damages on account of the destruction of goods in stores blown up by his order when Mayor of this city, to stop the ravages of the great fire. The Court decided that the actions could not be maintained, because the damages were the result of an unavoidable necessity.

RIOT AT HARTFORD.—We learn from the Hartford Courant that the peace of the usually quiet city of Hartford, was disturbed on Thursday night last by the assemblage of a mob to take violent satisfaction of the editor of the Charter Oak, for publishing an attack upon Lieut. Woodhouse. Some damage was done to his office and dwelling. The Mayor came upon the ground and addressed the crowd, after which they dispersed without doing further mischief.

At a late meeting of the Directors of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, Hon. Samuel Hoar of Concord, introduced a resolution that intoxicating drinks should not be carried over the road. The resolution lies over till the next meeting.

LARGE DIVIDEND.—The Marine Insurance Company of this city has declared a dividend of *thirty-five per cent.* to their customers, on the mutual principle, besides reserving a dividend of ten per cent to their stockholders. [N. Y. Journal Commerce.

At a temperance celebration in Ohio, some time since, the farmers of Cheviat bore on their banners a sheaf of wheat, with this motto.

"As our cap sheaf we greet it!
Let us properly treat it,
Not distil it—but eat it."

PUBLIC LANDS. The report of Richard M. Young, Esq., Commissioner of the General Land Office, just submitted to Congress, shows that during the year 1847, 2,263,720 acres of the public lands were sold, amounting to $2,904,639; and in the first, second, and third quarter of the present year, 1,839,024 acres have been sold, producing a revenue of $2,366,352.

OLD HEATH'S SON. "Seeing," continued Mr. Smix, "that the old man was intent on getting his son in my school, I consented to take him. When indeed most of the scholars were astonished to see the first form, among infants in their A. B. C, to carry so many children at once, 'pig-a-back,' (as they forgot his ignorance, in his humility and goodness. I confess my heart (like a *mother's*, as some you,